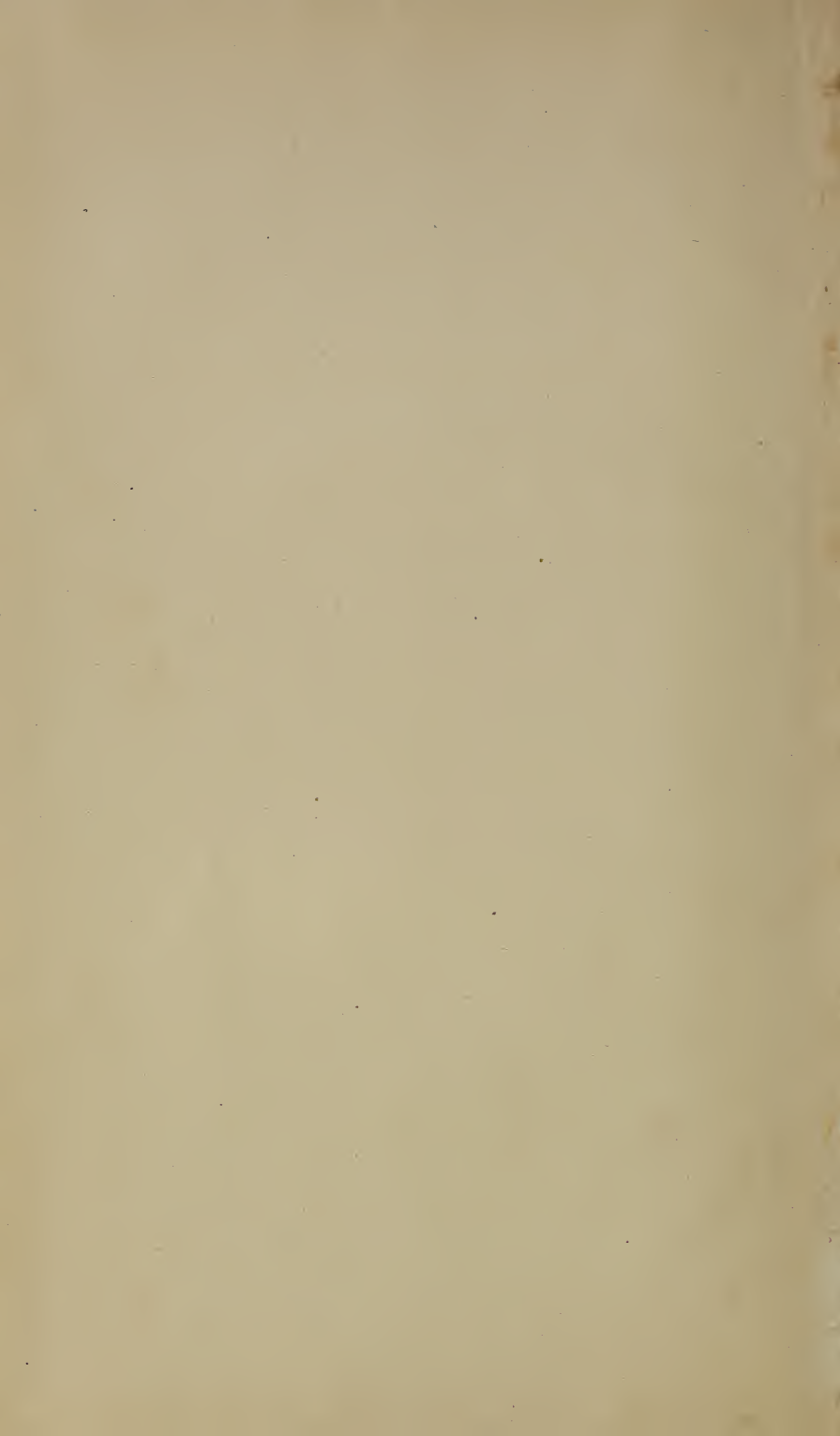


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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2251.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SARDINES.

On or about September 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of sardines remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the McClintock-Trunkey Co., a corporation, Spokane, Wash., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of California into the State of Washington on or about July 11, 1912, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "100 cans Quarters Humes Best Brand Sardines in Pure Olive Oil Packed by Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co., San Diego, Cal." (On cans) "Humes Best Brand California Specially Selected Sardines Packed in Pure Olive Oil by Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co., San Diego, Cal."

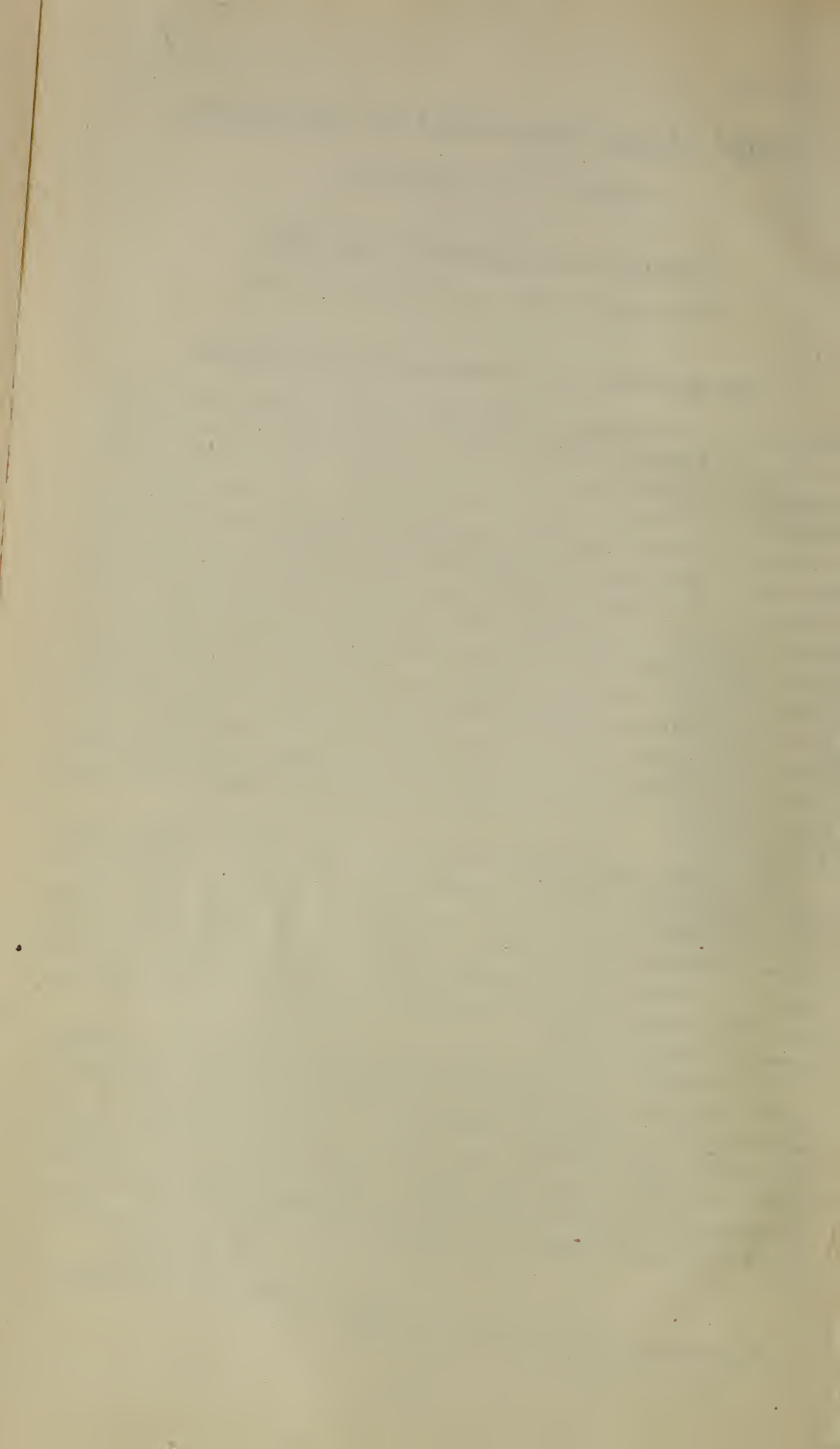
Adulteration and misbranding of the product were alleged in the libel for the reason that the sardines were not packed in pure olive oil as the label indicated, but cottonseed oil had been used, being mixed and packed as a substitute for olive oil, and the labeling of the cans of sardines was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so as to offer the contents for sale under the name of another article.

On October 31, 1912, the said Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co., a corporation, claimant, San Diego, Cal., having filed its claim and answer admitting the allegations contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$350, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2252.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, each containing 20 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 4 cases of which were in possession of Levin & Cohen, 701 Maxwell Street; 8 cases in possession of L. Helfenberg, 1236 South Jefferson Street; 5 cases in possession of Joe Arkin, 811 Maxwell Street; and 8 cases in possession of Barney Rubin, 569 West Twelfth Street, all in Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on August 19, 1912, by S. Shulman, Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and also bore the following label in English: "Monopole Vodka Made and Bottled in Russian Monopole." Russian coat of arms was on wax seals of bottles.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, and the statements upon the labels were false and misleading in that they purported to state that the product was a foreign product manufactured in Russia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not manufactured in Russia, but was manufactured in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels aforesaid were false and misleading in that they bore statements, designs, or devices regarding the product which gave it the appearance of and purported to state that it was a foreign product manufactured in Russia,

whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not manufactured in Russia, but was manufactured in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A., and said product was an imitation of the liquor or beverage known as vodka, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, the article of food, liquor, or beverage known as vodka.

On November 14, 1912, the Russian Monopole Co., a corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted all the allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1913.*

2252



Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2253.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED APPLE BRANDY.

On November 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Old Spring Distilling Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 16, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Alabama, of a quantity of so-called apple brandy which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Apple Brandy."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Proof (degrees corrected 60° F.), 95.7; solids (grams per 100 liters, 100 proof), 19.6; acids (grams per 100 liters, 100 proof), 7; esters (grams per 100 liters, 100 proof), 15.9; aldehydes (grams per 100 liters, 100 proof), 1.6; furfural (grams per 100 liters, 100 proof), 0.2; fusel oil (grams per 100 liters, 100 proof), 13; color, natural; residue from distillation, aging indicated. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, neutral spirits, had been substituted in part for what the product by its label and brand purported to be, to wit, apple brandy. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it, and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "Apple Brandy," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statement purported and represented the product to be a pure apple brandy, whereas, in fact, it was not so, but was in fact a mixture of unlike substances, to wit,

apple brandy and neutral spirits. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in that said label was calculated to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser that it consisted wholly of apple brandy, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not apple brandy, but was a mixture of unlike substances, to wit, apple brandy and neutral spirits, said neutral spirits being from a source other than apples.

On November 14, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$14.35.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 25, 1913.*

2253



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2254.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases, each containing 20 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on August 19, 1912, by S. Shulman, Brooklyn, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled principally in Russian, and also bore the following label in English: "Monopole Vodka, Made and Bottled in Russian Monopole."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, and the statement upon the labels was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported to state that the product was a foreign product, manufactured in Russia, when, in truth and in fact, it was not manufactured in Russia, but in the city of Brooklyn and State of New York, U. S. A., and for the further reason that the labels aforesaid bore statements, designs, or devices regarding the product which gave it the appearance of and purported to state that it was a foreign product, manufactured in Russia, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not manufactured in Russia, but was manufactured in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, U. S. A., and said product was an imitation of the liquor or beverage known as vodka, and was offered for sale under

the distinctive name of another article of food, liquor, or beverage, known as vodka.

On November 14, 1912, the Russian Monopole Co., a corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., claimant, having admitted all the allegations in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1913.*

2254



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2255.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED BLUEBERRIES.

On September 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2,505 cases of canned blueberries remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Eastern Steamship Co., a corporation, Pier 14, North River, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 19, 1912, by A. & R. Loggie, Columbia Falls, Me., and transported from the State of Maine into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Eagle Brand (design of bunch of blueberries) A. & R. Loggie, Loggieville, N. B., Canada. 90 oz., or over net weight, packed by A. & R. Loggie, Loggieville, N. B., Canada." And there was also stenciled in small and inconspicuous type upon the back of the jars containing the product, so that it was calculated to be unobserved by the purchaser, the following: "Packed at Columbia Falls, Me., Eagle Brand Blueberries."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was falsely branded as to the State and country in which it was produced, that is to say, that it bore a label which represented that it was produced and manufactured in the Dominion of Canada, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was produced and manufactured in the State of Maine, and further, in that said product purported by its label to be a foreign product, to wit, a product of the Dominion of Canada, and further, in that the label of the product bore a statement which was false and misleading, in that it represented the

article to be Canadian blueberries, whereas, in truth and in fact, it consisted of blueberries grown and packed in the State of Maine.

Thereafter the case having come on for hearing before the court, and the said A. & R. Loggie having consented thereto, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant, upon the execution by J. F. Cohn, for said claimant, of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, and the payment of the costs of the proceeding. The payment of the costs was subsequently remitted.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1913.*

2255

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2256.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of five cases, each containing 24 bottles of vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of Michael Bosak, Scranton, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 20, 1912, from New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and was also labeled in English as follows: "Monopole Vodka, made and bottled by the Russian Monopole."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as aforesaid, thereby indicating, declaring, and publishing, and intending thereby to publish and declare, that the product was genuine vodka, of Russian manufacture, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such genuine vodka, but consisted of 110 proof spirits, in imported vodka bottles, in imitation of and substituted for genuine vodka, and further, that the labels upon the product, proclaiming it to be "Monopole Vodka, made and bottled by the Russian Monopole," were misleading and false, for the reason that it was not genuine vodka of Russian manufacture, but consisted of an imitation of genuine vodka, in imported vodka bottles, and labeled as above indicated, in imitation of and substituted for genuine vodka, of Russian manufacture, and thereby intended to mislead and deceive the purchaser, so as to offer the product for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On October 24, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2257.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On October 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of nine barrels of tomato catsup remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in the possession of the Empire Vinegar & Catsup Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Indiana into the State of Ohio and charging adulteration, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "(Blur) of 1% Benzoate of Soda Used—Tomato Catsup.—Mfd. by Indiana Tomato Seed Co., Nabb, Ind." Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted of a filthy and decomposed vegetable substance.

On November 12, 1912, H. E. Grant, as proprietor of the Indiana Tomato Seed Co., Nabb, Ind., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that said claimant should pay all the costs of the proceedings.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1913.*

77869°—No. 2257—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2258.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MALT EXTRACT.

On February 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Kansas City Breweries Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, on or about February 7, 1910, from the State of Missouri into the State of Nebraska, of a quantity of so-called Bavarian malt extract which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Bavarian Malt Extract. An unequalled health giving medical tonic. An excellent recuperant for weak physical energy, with the nourishing qualities of a pure extract of Malt & Hops. Prepared & Bottled under the supervision of the Government. None genuine without this signature. Ferd Heim Brewing Co." (Blown in bottle) "Imperial Brewing Co., Kansas City, Mo."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 5.80; solids, 7.43 per cent; reducing sugar as maltose, 2.53 per cent; polarization direct (20° C.), +58.5° V.; polarization invert (20° C.), +57.8° V.; ash, 0.22 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, which said label was false and misleading in that it tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that he was purchasing a product of foreign manufacture known as malt extract, whereas it was of domestic make and origin instead of a malt extract as stated on the label, and contained and consisted of a fermented malt beverage similar to beer, containing the substances

as shown by the chemical analysis above set forth. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label on the product was false and misleading in that it tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that he was purchasing a product known as malt extract, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not a malt extract, but a fermented malt beverage similar to beer and containing the substances as shown by the chemical analysis above set forth.

On November 14, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 27, 1913.*

2258



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2259.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Theodore Haar, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 18, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 11,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 12,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 1,000 gas-producing organisms per cc; 100,000 streptococci per cc. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2260.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Knolhoff, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 17,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.: 29,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.: 7,000,000 acid organisms. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact, but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

80041°—No. 2260—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2261.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Burmeister, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 6,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2262.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Schulte, Sr., Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.. 75 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis of said sample showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0252; fat by Babcock, 3.15 per cent, 3.2 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.26 per cent; solids not fat, 7.06 per cent; nitrates in serum, positive; refraction of serum at 20° C., 36.8; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.) The product was further adulterated by having substituted water in part for the said milk, and further by having mixed and packed therewith water so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the milk.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2263.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank Ortman, Carlyle, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 100,000,000 bacteria per cc. plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 120,000,000 bacteria per cc. litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 120,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 20, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2264.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Roeckenhau, Carlyle, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 32,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Analysis of said sample showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0283; fat by Babcock, 3.2 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.06 per cent; solids not fat, 7.86 per cent; nitrates in the serum, positive; refraction of serum at 20° C., 39.3; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. The product was further adulterated by having substituted water in part for the said milk, and further by having mixed and packed therewith water so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the milk. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2265.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report of the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Southern Milk Condensing Co., Nashville, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 6, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Chemical analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Fat by Babcock, 16 per cent; formaldehyde, negative; boric acid, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent, to wit, the fatty constituent of the cream, had been in part abstracted therefrom.

On November 13, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

80041°—No. 2265—13



Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2266.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Frank Budde, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 3,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 9,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 1,000 gas-producing organisms. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2267.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Caspar Krebs, Carlyle, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 17,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 17,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 17,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1913.*

80041°—No. 2267—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2268.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman Timmerman, Germantown, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 20,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 11,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS.

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

80041°—No. 2268—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2269.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Gerhart Sprehe, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0305; fat by Babcock, 2.2 per cent; solids, calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.42 per cent; solids not fat, 8.22 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 40.3; nitrates in serum, negative. (Sample No. 2) Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0306; fat by Babcock, 2.8 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.16 per cent; solids not fat, 8.36 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 40.8; nitrates in serum, negative. Bacteriological examination of sample No. 3 showed the following results: 25,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 22,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 20,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.) The product was further adulterated by having a valuable constituent, the fatty constituent of the milk, in part abstracted therefrom.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2270.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Maue, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 9,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2271.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Knolhoff, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 20,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 17,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2272.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against August Trame, Bartelso, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 45,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 40,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2273.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Anton Hempen, Carlyle, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 1,700,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 gas-producing organisms. (Sample No. 2) 1,600,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 12,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 gas-producing organisms. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2274.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William Rueter, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 19,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 8,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2275.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against August Schroeder, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 6,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 5,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 20,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2276.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ernest Grefe, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 200,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 200,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 9,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all acid; 10,000 *B. coli* group. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2277.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Carl Zimmerman, Ferrin, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 18,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 30,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 50,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group. Analysis of Sample No. 1 showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0314; fat by Babcock, 2.5 per cent, 2.45 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.00 per cent; solids not fat, 8.50 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.) The product was further adulterated by having a valuable constituent, to wit, the fatty constituent of the milk, in part abstracted therefrom.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 29, 1913.*

80230—No. 2277—13

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2278.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Spihlmann, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911; from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 11,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 6,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Analysis of a sample of the product showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0286; fat by Babcock, 3.0 per cent, 3.1 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.02 per cent; solids not fat, 7.92 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 39.5; nitrates in serum, negative; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.) The product was further adulterated by having substituted water in part for the milk.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10, with costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2279.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against William G. Richter, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8 and July 18, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 100 gas-producing organisms. (Sample No. 2) 4,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 40,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days, at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substance can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2280.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against B. J. Richter, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2281.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Albert Orrell, Posey, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Chemical analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0318; fat by Babcock, 3.0 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.70 per cent; solids not fat, 8.70 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent, to wit, the fatty constituent of the milk, had been abstracted in part therefrom.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1913.

80229°—No. 2281—13



United States Department of Agriculture

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT FOR 1911

Notice hereby is given that the following persons have been appointed for the year 1911:

EXAMINATION OF MILK

On June 29, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting under a request for the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Albert Joseph Pless, III, alleging violation by him, in violation of the Food and Drug Act, on July 17, 1911, of the State of Illinois, of the laws of Illinois, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The instant case is related.

Through analysis of a sample of the product for the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed the following results: specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0318; fat in milk, 3.6 per cent; solids not fat, 8.75 per cent; and specific gravity, 1.0318 per cent; solids not fat, 8.75 per cent. Inasmuch as the adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable and essential to a milk, the composition of the milk had been adulterated in part.

On January 15, 1911, the defendant named a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$200 and costs.

W. M. Hays

Special Agent in Charge, Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1911.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2282.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Mrs. Charles Davis, Posey, Ill., alleging shipment by her, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 150,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 150,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis, made by the Bureau of Chemistry, showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0329; fat by Babcock, 2.8 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.74 per cent; solids not fat, 8.94 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further, in that a valuable constituent, to wit, the fatty constituent of the product, had been abstracted therefrom in part. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1913.

80229°—No. 2282—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2283.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Clem Mane, of Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 16,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis of the product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry, showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0275; fat by Babcock, 4.2 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 12.06 per cent; solids not fat, 7.86 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 38.8; nitrates in serum, positive; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further, in that water had been substituted in part for milk. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

80229°—No. 2283—13



Issued April 30, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2284.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Herman Ahlers, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 50 per cent acid; 100 *B coli* group; 1,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

80229°—No. 2284—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2285.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Mrs. Henry Sprehe, of Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by her, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 30,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 11,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis of the sample, made by the Bureau of Chemistry, showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0266; fat by Babcock, 3.4 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 10.88 per cent; solids not fat, 7.48 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 38.2; nitrates in serum, negative; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further, in that water had been substituted in part for milk. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

80229°—No. 2285—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2286.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Margaret Langenhorst, of Germantown, Ill., alleging shipment by her, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 5,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 7,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

80229°—No. 2286—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2287.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Mrs. Catherine Haar, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by her, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 6,000,000 bacteria per cc. plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 10,000,000 bacteria per cc. litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis of a sample by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0284; fat by Babcock, 3.8 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.80 per cent; solids not fat, 8.00 per cent; refraction of serum at 20° C., 39.7; nitrates in serum, positive; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further, in that water had been substituted in part for milk. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact, but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

80229°—No. 2287—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2288.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Kloeckner, Bartelso, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 8,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 16,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 1,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact, but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 30, 1913.*

80229°.—No. 2288—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2289.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against August Huelsman, Breese, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 18, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 26,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 27,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 10,000 *B. coli* group; 10,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact, but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1913.*

80229°—No. 2289—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2290.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against John Michael, Ferrin, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 14,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 11,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 6,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis of a sample of said product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.0307; fat by Babcock, 2.8 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.19 per cent; solids not fat, 8.39 per cent; formaldehyde, negative.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further in that a valuable constituent, to wit, the fatty constituent of the milk, had been in part abstracted therefrom. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1913.*

80227°—No. 2290—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2291.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Ben Luebbers, Carlyle, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 8, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 13,000,000 acid organisms; 10,000,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. (Sample No. 2) 13,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 3,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., all alkaline; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 100,000 streptococci. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 31, 1913.

80227°—No. 2291—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2292.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Grafeman Dairy Co., Germantown, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 12,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 15,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 11,000,000 acid organisms; 100,000 *B. coli* group; 1,000,000 streptococci. Chemical analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results: Specific gravity at 15.5° C., 1.031; fat by Babcock, 2.9 per cent; solids calculated from fat and specific gravity, 11.38 per cent; solids not fat, 8.48 per cent; formaldehyde, negative. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria, and further, in that a valuable constituent, to wit, the fatty constituent of the milk, had been in part abstracted. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 15, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2293.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On June 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Henry Brunn, Hoffman, Ill., alleging shipment by him, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of quantities of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Bacteriological examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) 24,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 14,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 13,000,000 acid organisms; 1,000,000 *B. coli* group. (Sample No. 2) 24,000,000 bacteria per cc, plain agar, after 2 days at 37° C.; 9,000,000 bacteria per cc, litmus lactose agar, after 2 days at 37° C., 100 per cent acid; 10,000 *B. coli* group. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, to wit, bacteria. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.)

On November 18, 1912, defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 31, 1913.*

80227°—No. 2293—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2294.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF PRUNES.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 135 boxes of prunes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of John H. Leslie & Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 27, 1912, by the Kickabush Grocery Co., Wausau, Wis., and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Golden Spike—Oro—Nonpareil."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of filthy and decomposed vegetable matter, that is to say, the prunes were wet and had become fermented, and were unfit for human food.

On November 20, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

80227°—No. 2294—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2295.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF GELATIN.

On October 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel containing 530 pounds, more or less, of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of the B. Riley Hawk Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the product had been shipped by W. K. Jahn Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was unlabeled, except for shipping instructions, and stenciled notations, as follows: (Picture of an owl) "560."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained arsenic, in the amount of from 14 to 15 parts per million, and 230 milligrams of zinc per kilogram, which substances of arsenic and zinc rendered the product injurious to health, and were added poisonous and deleterious ingredients.

On November 20, 1912, the said W. K. Jahn Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon condition that the barrel containing it should be labeled "for technical purposes only," and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, and the payment of all costs of the proceedings.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

80226°—No. 2295—13



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

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The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized as a corporation. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education. It has a long history of producing influential leaders in various fields of study, including science, literature, and the arts. The university's campus is located in the Hyde Park neighborhood of Chicago, and it is home to a large and diverse student body. The University of Chicago is a member of the Association of American Universities and is ranked among the top universities in the world.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2296.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF APRICOTS.

On October 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 64 cases of apricots, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the product had been shipped by Wood & Selick, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Brook-Dale Brand Apricots—Emery Food Co., Chicago—Packed at Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, California—Guaranty Serial No. 282E—Brook-Dale Apricots."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On October 30, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered as to 25 cases of the product and it was further ordered that the product contained in said cases should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the 37 cases of the product which were found not to have been adulterated should be returned to the said Wood & Selick, claimant, and that said claimant should pay the expenses of the proceedings, amounting to \$14.18.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

80226°—No. 2296—13





United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2297.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On November 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said District an information against M. S. Schindel, Bealeton, Va., alleging that said defendant, on October 16, 17, and 18, 1912, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of milk which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On November 23, 1912, the case having come on for hearing before the Police Court, the defendant was found guilty and a fine of \$15 was imposed.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

80226°—No. 2297—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2298.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

On November 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Alonzo E. Bunch, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 25, 1911, of a quantity of essence of peppermint which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Essence of Peppermint."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol by volume, 44.47 per cent; solids, 0.04 per cent; oil of peppermint, none; specific gravity, 15.6° C., 0.94379; color, light green S. F. yellowish, S. & J. No. 345, naphthol yellow S., S. & J. No. 4; no precipitation on dilution with water. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, a dilute alcohol, which reduced, lowered, and injuriously affected its quality and strength, and for the further reason that a substance, to wit, a dilute alcohol, had been substituted for peppermint oil, wholly or in part, and for the further reason that said product was colored in such a manner as to conceal its inferiority. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Essence of Peppermint," which said statement was false and misleading, and the product was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, because said statement indicated and imported to the purchaser that the product was a genuine essence of peppermint, whereas in truth and in fact it was not such article.

On November 21, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

80226°—No. 2298—13



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 1, 1907

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on foreign goods, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
J. B. HARRIS,
Secretary.

Very truly,
J. B. HARRIS,
Secretary.

Very truly,
J. B. HARRIS,
Secretary.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2299.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS.

On October 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Upjohn Co., a corporation, Kalamazoo, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 21, 1911, from the State of Michigan into the State of Indiana, of a quantity of nitroglycerin tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On carton) "500 Tablets Nitroglycerin 1-50 grain The Upjohn Company Makers of Fine Pharmaceuticals Kalamazoo, Mich. U. S. A. 7981 60 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2106. 3-1/2 oz." (On bottle) "500 Tablets Nitroglycerin 1-50 Grain The Upjohn Company Makers of Fine Pharmaceuticals Kalamazoo, Mich. U. S. A. 7981 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 2106."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following result: Nitroglycerin, 0.006 grain per tablet. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the tablets did not contain one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin, as stated in the label, but each tablet contained only 0.006 grain of nitroglycerin and the strength of the tablets fell below the professed standard under which they were sold, to wit, one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the product bore the statement "500 Tablets nitroglycerin 1-50 grain," which said statement was false and misleading because it created the impression that each tablet contained one-fiftieth grain nitroglycerin, whereas, in truth and in fact, said tablets contained an amount of nitroglycerin, to wit, 0.006 grain per tablet, which was less than the amount stated on the labels.

On October 9, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

F. & D. No. 4370.
I. S. No. 16065-d.

Issued September 25, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

SUPPLEMENT OF NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2299.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Upjohn Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50.

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS.

On February 1, 1913, this Department, acting upon erroneous information, published a Notice of Judgment showing that the Upjohn Co., defendant corporation, had entered a plea of guilty to an information charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Upon complaint of said defendant it was discovered that the report of the plea of guilty was erroneous and that in fact the plea to the information was nolo contendere.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1913.*

9201°—No. 2299—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2300.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CANNED TOMATOES.

On October 14, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,000 cases of canned tomatoes, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of H. W. Schleutker & Co., Covington, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of Maryland into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "Wheatland Brand, extra fancy Tomatoes. Wheatland brand, packed by the South Lebanon Preserving Co., South Lebanon, Ohio. Fancy hand packed in sanitary cans, guaranteed by the South Lebanon Preserving Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 39117." (On cans) "Wheatland Brand, extra fancy Tomatoes. Wheatland brand packed by the South Lebanon Preserving Co., South Lebanon, Ohio. Fancy hand packed in sanitary cans guaranteed by the South Lebanon Preserving Co., under Food & Drugs Act June 30, 1906. Serial No. 39117."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled as set forth above, which said brands said and indicated that the tomatoes were manufactured and packed by the South Lebanon Preserving Co., South Lebanon, Ohio, and that said company was the manufacturer thereof, when, in truth and in fact, the product was not manufactured by the South Lebanon Preserving Co., but was manufactured and prepared at Millington, in the State of Maryland, and the brands contained thereon were false and misleading.

On November 22, 1912, the said South Lebanon Preserving Co., claimant, having filed its claim for the goods, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceeding and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 2001 TO 2300.¹

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 2); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 6); Drugs (p. 7).]

FOODS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Almond.)		Candy, Phoenix brand Delmore maples:	
Anchor & empire brand flour:		Reinhart & Newton Co	2211
Shawnee Milling Co.....	2240	Candy, Phoenix brand maplettes:	
Apple chops:		Reinhart & Newton Co	2208
Thompson, Arthur J., Co.....	2126	Candy, Pineapple slices:	
Apple vinegar compound:		Reinhart & Newton Co	2192
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.....	2158	Cassia extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Cassia.)	
Apricots:		Catsup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	
Emery Food Co.....	2296	Cheese:	
Wood & Selick	2296	Zucca & Co	2057
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk biscuit:		Cherry jelly, Wild. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co	2053	Chocolate caramel sticks (candy):	
Bantams, Candy:		Johnston, Robert A., Co	2084
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery		Chocolates, Ghirardelli's Italian:	
Mfg. Co.....	2118	Ghirardelli Co	2238
Beans:		Chops, Apple:	
Aylesbury Mercantile Co.....	2177	Thompson, Arthur J., Co.....	2126
Moore, A. R	2177	Cider vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.)	
Sterling, W. H	2177	Cigars, Candy:	
United States Canning Co	2177	Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co.....	2172
Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suffolk:		Coon faces (candy):	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co	2053	Ziegler, George, Co	2100
Blackberries:		Corn:	
Dunaway, H. E	2161	McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co	2209
Blood orange extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Orange,		Corn, Cracked:	
Blood.)		Ohio Hay & Grain Co	2168
Blueberries:		Corn, Sugar:	
Loggie, A. & R.....	2255	Atlantic Canning Co	2134
Candy bantams:		Corn meal:	
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery		Hopper, McGaw & Co	2189
Mfg. Co.....	2118	Corn and oats:	
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks:		Ohio Hay & Grain Co	2168
Johnston, Robert A., Co	2084	Cracked corn. (<i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)	
Candy cigars:		Cream:	
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co	2172	Richardson, Beebe Co	2064
Candy, Coon faces:		Southern Milk Condensing Co.....	2265
Ziegler, George, Co	2100	Delmore maples, Phoenix brand (candy):	
Candy, Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:		Reinhart & Newton Co	2211
Ghirardelli Co	2238	Desiccated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated.)	
Candy, Honey maples:		Dixie sweet syrup:	
Brown, Frank D	2055	Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)	2203
Sauerston & Brown	2055	Dried eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Dried.)	
Candy, Lukoumia:		Drip sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup.)	
Marcopoulou, A	2076	Eggs:	
Marcopulos, A	2076	Redman, Nicholas T	2247
Candy, Lukum:		Eggs, Desiccated:	
Greek Product Importing Co	2070	Meyer, H	2086
Syra Lukum Co	2070	Eggs, Dried:	
Candy, Peerless cigars:		Weaver, C. H., & Co	2131
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2099		

¹ For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

		N. J. No.	
Eggs, Evaporated:		N. J. No.	
Kilbourne, L. Bernard		2105, 2107, 2110	
Weaver, C. H., & Co.		2105, 2107, 2110	
Eggs, Frozen:			
Greenwich Egg Co.		2215	
Essence. (See Extract.)			
Evaporated eggs. (See Eggs, Evaporated.)			
Evaporated milk. (See Milk, Evaporated.)			
Extract, Almond:			
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143	
Extract, Cassia:			
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2241	
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:			
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2241	
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	
Extract, Jamaica ginger. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)			
Extract, Lemon:			
Blumenthal Bros.		2047	
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2241	
Haynor Mfg. Co.		2103	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.		2065	
McNeil & Higgins Co.		2108	
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143	
Western Buyers Association.		2248	
Extract, Lemon peel:			
Hickok, John N., & Son.		2135	
Extract, Nutmeg:			
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2244	
Fowler, J. E., Co.		2112	
Mayer, Emil I.		2244	
Extract, Orange:			
American Products Co.		2200	
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2243	
Hickok, John N., & Son.		2135	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.		2065	
Mayer, Emil I.		2243	
Mihalovitch, Albert.		2200	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.		2200	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143	
Extract, Orange, Blood:			
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2243	
Mayer, Emil I.		2243	
Extract, Peppermint:			
American Products Co.		2146	
Bunch, Alonzo E.		2298	
Mihalovitch, Albert.		2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.		2146	
Stern, Moses R.		2116	
Weideman Co.		2094	
Extract, Pistachio:			
American Products Co.		2146	
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2241	
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	
Mihalovitch, Albert.		2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.		2146	
Extract, Vanilla:			
American Products Co.		2145	
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2241	
Durkee, E. R., & Co.		2237	
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)		2194	
French, James M.		2237	
Hickok, John N., & Son.		2135	
Extract, Vanilla—Continued.		N. J. No.	
Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.		2065	
Mayer, Emil I.		2241	
Mihalovitch, Albert.		2145	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.		2145	
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.		2143	
Steinwender-Stoffregen Coffee Co.		2198	
Van Duzer Co.		2162	
Warner-Jenkinson Co.		2130	
Extract, Violet:			
American Products Co.		2146	
Mihalovitch, Albert.		2146	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.		2146	
Extract, Wintergreen:			
Cincinnati Extract Works.		2242	
Mayer, Emil I.		2242	
Fassett's golden drip syrup, cane flavor:			
Farrell & Co.		2165	
Feeds, Corn and oats:			
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.		2163	
Feeds, Cracked corn:			
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.		2163	
Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:			
City Hay & Grain Co.		2171	
Feeds, Royal:			
Southern Fiber Co.		2114	
Feeds, Schumacher special horse:			
Matthews, George B., & Son.		2077	
Quaker Oats Co.		2077	
Figs:			
Armas Fillipachi & Co.		2157	
Ohio Bkg. Co.		2087	
Virginia Fruit & Produce Co.		2157	
Fish. (See Flat lake fish; Herring; White fish.)			
Flat lake fish:			
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.		2063	
Flavor. (See Extract.)			
Flour, Anchor & empire brand:			
Shawnee Milling Co.		2240	
Flour, Graham:			
Allen & Wheeler Co.		2132	
Frozen eggs. (See Eggs, Frozen.)			
Fruit juice:			
Daggett, F. L., Co.		2071	
Gelatin:			
Jahn, W. K., Co.		2295	
St. Louis Glue Manufacturing Co.		2062	
Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:			
Ghirardelli Co.		2238	
Ginger extract, Jamaica. (See Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)			
Golden drip syrup, cane flavor:			
Farrell & Co.		2165	
Graham flour. (See Flour, Graham.)			
Grenadin sirup:			
Bettman-Johnson Co.		2201	
Herring:			
Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.		2079	
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.		2033	
Pickert, L., Fish Co.		2164	
Honey maples (candy):			
Brown, Frank D.		2055	
Sauerston & Brown.		2055	

FOODS—Continued.

Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's:		Milk—Continued.	
	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Ghirardelli Co.....	2238	Footo, Roger.....	2024
Jamaica ginger extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Gin- ger, Jamaica.)		Fox, Jacob.....	2023
Jelly, Cherry, Wild:		Frink, John.....	2021
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Froelke, Edward W.....	2040
Jelly, Lemon:		Gebke, Ben.....	2156
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Gineritaman, Michael.....	2015
Jelly, Orange:		Gitlin, Abraham.....	2025
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Gitlin, Samuel.....	2026
Jelly, Peach:		Goldstein, Samuel.....	2027
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Grafeman Dairy Co.....	2292
Jelly, Raspberry:		Grawe, Bernard.....	2154
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Greenberg, Nathan.....	2017
Jelly, Strawberry:		Grefe, Ernest.....	2276
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Grey, James B.....	2016
Jelly, Vanilla:		Haar, Mrs. Catherine.....	2287
Brault & Des Jardins.....	2082	Haar, Theodore.....	2259
Ketchup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)		Hempen, Anton.....	2273
Lemon extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon.)		Himmelstein, F.....	2217
Lemon jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Lemon.)		Huelsman, August.....	2289
Lemon peel extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Lemon peel.)		Huer, H. W.....	2044
Lukoumia (candy):		Johnson, R. F.....	2039
Marcopoulou, A.....	2076	Kenyon, C. H.....	2028
Marcoupos, A.....	2076	Kierle, Frank.....	2045
Lukum (candy):		Kloeckner, John.....	2288
Greek Product Importing Co.....	2070	Knolhoff, Henry.....	2271
Syra Lukum Co.....	2070	Knolhoff, William.....	2230
Malt saccharine:		Konaszewski, Katherine.....	2029
Ferris-Troeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).....	2195	Krebs, Caspar.....	2267
Maple sugar syrup, Wedding breakfast cane and:		Lamb, William S.....	2034
Farrell & Co.....	2205	Lampe, Frederick.....	2153
Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore (candy):		Langenhorst, Margaret.....	2286
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211	Larkham, George E.....	2037
Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy):		Levine, Jacob.....	2036
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2203	Litchnik, Harry.....	2035
Meal. (<i>See</i> Corn meal.)		Luebbers, Ben.....	2291
Meat sauce and salad dressing:		Maine, Chester S.....	2030
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104	Mane, Clem.....	2283
French, James M.....	2104	Mane, John.....	2270
Milk:		Michael, John.....	2290
Ahlens, Herman.....	2284	Minsk, H.....	2032
Albers, Theodore C.....	2155	Minsk, J.....	2033
Appley, Fred J.....	2218	Murray, Patrick.....	2031
Appley, James L.....	2001	Orrell, Albert.....	2281
Bennett, Albert F.....	2004	Ortman, Frank.....	2263
Bennett, Earl.....	2005	Partelo, F. Mason.....	2013
Bernstein, Isaac.....	2006	Rattner, Lemuel.....	2012
Boratz, Jake.....	2002	Reader, Frederick G.....	2038
Brown, J. F.....	2216	Reinkensmeyer, Christian.....	2152
Brunn, Henry.....	2293	Richter, B. J.....	2280
Budde, Frank.....	2266	Richter, William G.....	2279
Burdick, Walter L.....	2003	Roehrenhaus, Henry.....	2264
Burmeister, Henry.....	2261	Rueter, William.....	2274
Clark, Martin.....	2014	St. Louis Dairy Co.....	2051
Coats, George D.....	2019	Schindel, M. S.....	2297
Crandall, C. M.....	2018	Schroeder, August.....	2275
Davis, Harry.....	2020	Schulte, John, sr.....	2262
Davis, Mrs. Charles.....	2282	Schweirjohn, Anton.....	2151
Dorsey, Theodore B.....	2043	Sekinsky, Isaac.....	2010
Febus, Steve.....	2022	Selzer, L.....	2009
Fischer, Edward H.....	2042	Soloway, Harry.....	2011
		Spilmann, John.....	2278
		Sprehe, Gerhart.....	2269
		Sprehe, Mrs. Henry.....	2285
		Thompson, J. E.....	2007

FOODS—Continued.

N. J. No.	N. J. No.
Milk—Continued.	
Timmermann, Herman.....	2268
Trame, August.....	2272
Tyler, Charles E.....	2092
Wilkel, Michael A.....	2068
Wilson, William I.....	2041
Winstein, Samuel.....	2008
Zimmerman, Carl.....	2277
Zitron, Alter.....	2219
Milk, Evaporated:	
Bernstein, Louis.....	2181
Bernstein, Morris.....	2181
Boos, —.....	2181
Campbell & West.....	2181
Conybear, N. G., & Co.....	2181
Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co.....	2142
Richardson, Beebe Co.....	2064
Mincemeat:	
Marvin, W. H., Co.....	2069
Molasses:	
Gordon Syrup Co.....	2122
Nutmeg extract. (See Extract, Nutmeg.)	
Oats, No. 2 mixed:	
City Hay & Grain Co.....	2171
Oats and corn:	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.....	2168
Oil, Olive. (See Olive oil.)	
Olive oil:	
.....	2102
De Feo, Mike.....	2048
Derosa, Luigi.....	2046
Fanara, Robert.....	2160
Gengaro & Muselli.....	2159
Geremia Bros.....	2101
Guzzetto Bros.....	2081
Muselli, Cesare.....	2159
Pompeian Co.....	2121
Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)	
Orange extract, Blood. (See Extract, Orange, Blood.)	
Orange jelly. (See Jelly, Orange.)	
Oysters:	
Bryant, John.....	2249
Hayden, E. H.....	2113
Howlett, Michael P.....	2190
Lowden, George W., Co.....	2095
Twilley, William.....	2111
Pancake brand sirup:	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085
Paprika:	
Frank Tea & Spice Co.....	2204
Peach jelly. (See Jelly, Peach.)	
Peas:	
Kokomo Canning Co.....	2074
Thordike & Hix.....	2050
Wabash Canning Co.....	2175
Peerless cigars (candy):	
Ziegler, George, Co.....	2099
Pepper:	
Arbuckle Bros.....	2078
Frank, Charles.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Frank, Emil.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Frank, Jacob.....	2098 (suppl. to 835)
Jewett Bros. & Jewett.....	2078
Peppermint extract. (See Extract, Pepper-mint.)	
Phoenix brand Delmore maples (candy):	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2211
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy):	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2208
Phoenix confections:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2192
Pineapple slices (candy):	
Reinhart & Newton Co.....	2192
Pistachio extract. (See Extract, Pistachio.)	
Plums:	
Oceana Canning Co.....	2178
Polar bear brand sirup:	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085
Preserved strawberries. (See Strawberries Preserved.)	
Prunes:	
Atlas Preserving Co.....	2150
Kickabush Grocery Co.....	2294
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co...	2144
Raspberries:	
Sanfacon, Florent.....	2223
Raspberry jelly. (See Jelly, Raspberry.)	
Rice:	
Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.).....	2097
Royal feed:	
Southern Fiber Co.....	2114
Saccharine, Malt:	
Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.).....	2195
Salad dressing and meat sauce:	
Durkee, E. R., & Co.....	2104
French, James M.....	2104
Sardines:	
Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co.....	2251
Schumacher special horse feed:	
Matthews, George B., & Son.....	2077
Quaker Oats Co.....	
Sirup, Dixie sweet:	
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.).....	2203
Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor:	
Farrell & Co.....	2165
Sirup, Grenadin:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2201
Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet:	
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.).....	2203
Sirup, Pancake brand:	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085
Sirup, Polar bear brand:	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.....	2085
Sirup, Sorghum:	
Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.....	2050
Sirup, Squirrel brand table:	
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.....	2231
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.....	2231
Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar:	
Farrell & Co.....	2205
Sorghum sirup. (See Sirup, Sorghum.)	
Spinach:	
Farren, J. S., & Co.....	2206
Squirrel brand table sirup:	
Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.....	2231
Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.....	2231

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.	Tomatoes:	N. J. No.
Stock feed. (<i>See Feeds.</i>)		Assau, W. F., Canning Co. (Inc.)	2197
Strawberries, Preserved:		Berkman, Aaron	2245
Malcolm, J. B., & Co.	2163	Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.)	2174
Morey Mercantile Co.	2163	Roberts Bros.	2067, 2202
Strawberry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Strawberry.</i>)		South Lebanon Preserving Co.	2300
Succotash:		Van Lill, S. J., Co.	2245
Augusta Canning Co.	2212	Vanilla extract. (<i>See Extract, Vanilla.</i>)	
Sugar corn:		Vanilla jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Vanilla.</i>)	
Atlantic Canning Co.	2134	Vinegar:	
Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):		Central City Pickle Co.	2220, 2236
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	2053	Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co.	2185
Tomato ketchup:		Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co.	2093
Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)	2196	Henning, William, Co.	2083
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co.	2187	Place, M. H. & M. S.	2170
Flaccus, E. C., Co.	2049	Schloss Crockery Co.	2061
Grant, H. E.	2257	Vinegar compound, Apple:	
Indiana Tomato Seed Co.	2257	Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.	2158
McMehen Preserving Co.	2167	Violet extract. (<i>See Extract, Violet.</i>)	
Schwabacher Bros. & Co.	2148	Wedding breakfast cane & maple sugar syrup:	
Van Lill, S. J., Co.	2176	Farrell & Co.	2205
Tomato pulp:		Wheat:	
Cooke Shanawolf Co.	2214	Lull, Charles R.	2125
Crothersville Canning Co.	2233	Metzler, Claudius E.	2125
Gypsum Canning Co.	2119	Mueller, E. B., & Co.	2125
Knightstown Conserve Co.	2120, 2124	White fish:	
Seymour Canning Co.	2233	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.	2063
Tomato sauce:		Wild cherry jelly. (<i>See Jelly, Cherry, Wild.</i>)	
Da Prato, Angelo.	2127	Wintergreen extract. (<i>See Extract, Wintergreen.</i>)	

BEVERAGES.

	N. J. No.	Chicory and coffee compound:	N. J. No.
Apple brandy. (<i>See Brandy, Apple.</i>)		Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.	2180
Apricot cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Apricot.</i>)		Claret wine. (<i>See Wine, Claret.</i>)	
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:	
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.	2186
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	Coffee:	
Bavarian malt extract:		Aragon Coffee Co.	2179
Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.	2258	Arndt, Christian	2128
Imperial Brewing Co.	2258	Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	2210
Kansas City Breweries Co.	2258	Harrison, John W.	2179
Beer:		Hinz, F. W., & Son	2250
Monumental Brewing Co.	2073	Ouerbacher Coffee Co.	2128
(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:		Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.	2128
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Stoffregan, Charles	2128
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	Coffee and chicory compound:	
Beer, Dove brand:		Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.	2180
Gerst, William, Brewing Co.	2227	Cordial, Apricot:	
Beer, Pilsener style:		Bastheim, A.	2089
Obermeyer & Liebmann.	2229	Fisher, F. V.	2089
Blackberry cordial. (<i>See Cordial, Blackberry.</i>)		Gottstein, M. & K.	2089
Brandy, Apple:		Cordial, Blackberry:	
Old Spring Distilling Co.	2253	Bastheim, A.	2137
Brandy, Peach:		Bettman-Johnson Co.	2221
Moysse Bros.	2066	Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.)	2193
Burgundy wine. (<i>See Wine, Burgundy.</i>)		Fisher, F. V.	2137
Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):		Gottstein, M. & K.	2137
Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184	Hollander, Frances	2060
Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182, 2183, 2184	Cordial, Fruits and flowers:	
Cherry, Wild, phosphate:		Weidema Co.	2094
Spencer, L. G.	2115	Crazy mineral water:	
Thompson Phosphate Co.	2115	Crazy Wells Water Co.	2224
Chicory:		Dove brand beer:	
Muller, E. B., & Co.	2058	Gerst, William, Brewing Co.	2227

BEVERAGES—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Pilsener style beer:	
Fruits and flowers cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Obermeyer & Liebmann.....	2229
Gin and orange, Honey:		Shaco-Kauphy:	
Furst Bros.....	2239	Angell, S. H., & Co.....	2139
Grape juice:		Craven, McDonough.....	2139
Clarke, W. E., Co.....	2054	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Fredonia Wine Co.....	2054	Finora & Co.....	2052
Wilbur, Henry T.....	2054	Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):	
Wilbur, Katherine C.....	2054	Bachman, H. E.....	2182, 2183, 2184
Honey, gin and orange:		Wheeling Specialty Co.....	2182, 2183, 2184
Furst Bros.....	2239	Tamarind sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Tamarind.)	
Kummel:		Tonic, Malt:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	2138	Coburg, John L.....	2235
La Margarita en Loeches water:		Vodka:	
Schierer, Henry.....	2173	Bosak, Michael.....	2256
Malt extract, Bavarian:		Katz, L. B.....	2225
Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.....	2258	Russian Monopole Co.....	2225, 2226,
Imperial Brewing Co.....	2258	2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2252, 2254, 2256	
Kansas City Breweries Co.....	2258	Shulman, S.....	2252, 2254
Malt tonic:		Vodka, Monopole:	
Coburg, John L.....	2235	Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.....	2166
Monopole Vodka. (<i>See</i> Vodka, Monopole.)		Water, Crazy mineral:	
Orange, Honey, gin and:		Crazy Wells Water Co.....	2224
Furst Bros.....	2239	Water, La Margarita en Loeches:	
Peach brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, Peach.)		Schierer, Henry.....	2173
Phillips' digestible cocoa:		Wine, Burgundy:	
Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co.....	2186	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.).....	2096
Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:		Wine, Claret:	
Spencer, L. G.....	2115	French-American Wine Co.....	2088
Thompson Phosphate Co.....	2115		

DRUGS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Acetanilid tablets:		Coca, Beef, wine, and:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2188	Case, Ensley J.....	2213
Case, George W.....	2188	Case, G. W.....	2213
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188	Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213
Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188	Weinkauff, J.....	2213
Beef, wine, and coca:		Cold push treatment No. 12. Dr. Pusheck's:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2213	Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117
Case, G. W.....	2213	Essence, Jamaica ginger:	
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213	Farris, W. S.....	2169
Weinkauff, J.....	2213	Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169
Belladonna leaves:		Fernet-L-Branca (bitters):	
Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2091	Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075
Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:		Ginger, Jamaica, essence:	
Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106	Farris, W. S.....	2169
(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:		Union Mfg. & Packing Co.....	2169
Cordial-Panna Co.....	2075	Hamburg stomach bitters:	
Bitters, Hamburg stomach:		Weideman Co.....	2094
Weideman Co.....	2094	Jamaica ginger essence. (<i>See</i> Ginger, Jamaica, essence.)	
Bitters, Litthauer stomach:		Lavender flowers oil:	
Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207	Horner, James B.....	2129
Bitters, Pale orange:		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199	Linseed oil:	
Bitters, Pepsin Magen:		Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2222	Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149
Blackberry flavored juice:		Litthauer stomach bitters:	
Mihalovitch Co.....	2056	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Cajuput oil:		Nitroglycerin tablets:	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147	Case, Ensley J.....	2188
Cassia oil:		Case, George W.....	2188
Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072	Milliken, John T., & Co.....	2059
Vietor, Carl L.....	2072		

DRUGS—Continued.

Nitroglycerin tablets—Continued.		N. J. No.	Pepsin magen bitters:	N. J. No.
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2188		Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2222
Upjohn Co.....	2299		Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment No. 12:	
Weinkauff, Jacob.....	2188		Pusheck, Dr. Charles A.....	2117
Nux vomica tablets:			Red dragon seltzer:	
Case, Ensley J.....	2191		Asquith, George D.....	2246
Case, G. W.....	2191		Rosemary flowers oil:	
Sutliff & Case Co.....	2191		Horner, James B.....	2141
Weinkauff, J.....	2191		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123
Oil, Cajuput:			Sassafras oil:	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.....	2147		Ungerer & Co.....	2136
Oil, Cassia:			Seltzer, Red dragon:	
Rockhill & Vietor.....	2072		Asquith, George D.....	2246
Vietor, Carl L.....	2072		Stomach bitters, Hamburg:	
Oil, Lavender flowers:			Weideman Co.....	2094
Horner, James B.....	2129		Stomach bitters, Litthauer:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2133		Lowenthal, Strauss Co.....	2207
Oil, Linseed:			Stramonium leaves:	
Duluth & Superior Linseed Works.....	2149		Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.....	2090
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co.....	2149		Turpentine:	
Oil, Rosemary flowers:			U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil Co.....	2109
Horner, James B.....	2141		Wine and coca, Beef:	
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co.....	2123		Case, Ensley J.....	2213
Oil, Sassafras:			Case, G. W.....	2213
Ungerer & Co.....	2136		Sutliff & Case Co.....	2213
Orange bitters, Pale:			Weinkauff, J.....	2213
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199		Witch-hazel:	
Pale orange bitters:			Tunkhannock Distilling Co.....	2140
Bettman-Johnson Co.....	2199		Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's:	
			Bennett Medicine Co.....	2106

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2301.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On May 13, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of ten boxes of cheese, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Rupert Grocery Co. (Inc.), Frankfort, Ky., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about May 6, 1911, by the S. J. Stevens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "May Flower—Trade Mark—Fancy Full Cream Cheese Registered, S. J. Stevens & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio," and each of the boxes was marked with certain figures indicating the net weight thereof; some being marked "23," others "22," and one "21."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels and brands on each box bore a false statement regarding the net weight of the cheese contained therein, and the statement, numerals, and figures as to the weight of the cheese contained in each box were marked with the arabic numerals 23, 22, and 21, respectively, said numerals constituting and being a statement and representation of the net weight in pounds of the cheese contained in each of the packages so marked, said numerals representing and stating that there was contained in the boxes 23 pounds, 22 pounds, or 21 pounds of cheese, as the case might be, whereas, in truth and in fact, there was not contained in the boxes 23 pounds, 22 pounds, or 21 pounds of cheese, but a much less quantity than 23 pounds, 22 pounds, or 21 pounds in the boxes so marked.

On September 25, 1911, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2302.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On November 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, under authority from the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Elias D. King, Germantown, Md., alleging the sale by him, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 10, 1912, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On November 29, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered by defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$5.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1913.*

80231°—No. 2302—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2303.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On November 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, under authority from the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Philip H. Cline, Jefferson, Md., alleging the sale by him, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 17 and 28, 1912, of quantities of cream which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a valuable constituent thereof, to wit, butter fat, had been left out and abstracted in whole or in part.

On November 30, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1913.*

80231°—No. 2303—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2304.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WILD CHERRY PRODUCT.

On July 14, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on October 28, 1912, an amended libel, for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel containing 50 gallons, more or less, of wild cherry product remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at 421 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the product had been shipped on July 6, 1911, by the Crown Cordial & Extract Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Wild Cherry," and bore the name and address of the consignee. The goods were invoiced as: "1 bbl. 50 Gals. Wild Cherry Stock."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a fruit sirup, flavored with benzaldehyde, known commercially as oil of bitter almonds, artificially colored, acidified with added phosphoric acid, and preserved by the addition of formic acid, had been substituted in whole or in part for the article which the said barrel purported to contain, to wit, wild cherry product. Adulteration was alleged for the further reason that amaranth was mixed with the product, to wit, wild cherry product, in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the package containing the product bore a statement regarding it which was false and misleading in a certain particular, that is, the said package bore the following statement, inter alia, "Wild Cherry," which said statement was false and misleading in that it was calculated and intended to lead the pur-

chaser to believe that the product was a genuine wild cherry product, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, but was an imitation wild cherry product.

On November 26, 1912, the said Crown Cordial & Extract Co., claimant, having consented thereto and having admitted the averments of the libel, but denying any intention of violating the laws of the United States, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to the said claimant upon the payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 3, 1913.*

2304



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2305.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

On January 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Leder Oil Co., a corporation, Demopolis, Ala., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 20, 1910, from the State of Alabama into the State of Vermont, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "100# net Buckeye Prime Cotton Seed Meal, Manufactured by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company. General offices Cincinnati, Ohio. Guarantee: Protein 39 to 41%; Fat $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7%; Ammonia $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8%; Nitrogen $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ %; Crude fiber 8 to 10%. Shipped by Selma, Alabama, Mill."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain protein 34.88 per cent and fat 7.2 per cent. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement contained upon the sacks of the product, as set forth above, was false and misleading, in that said statement represented and alleged that the product contained 39 per cent to 41 per cent of protein, while in truth and in fact it contained only 34.88 per cent of protein.

On November 12, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$34, with costs of \$41.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 3, 1913.



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2306.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF NITROGLYCERIN TABLETS.

On March 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Irwin Neisler & Co., a corporation, Decatur, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 4, 1911, from the State of Illinois into the State of Indiana of a quantity of nitroglycerin tablets which were adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "1000 Tablets No. 686, Nitroglycerin 1/50 gr. Irwin Neisler & Co. Manufacturing Pharmacists, Decatur, Illinois."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Nitroglycerin per tablet, 0.014 grain. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold and represented to be of the standard and strength of one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin for each tablet, when, in truth and in fact, each tablet was of the strength and standard of 0.014 grain of nitroglycerin, wherefore said product was adulterated because its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label on the product bore a statement, design, and device regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which was false and misleading, because said label purported to state and declare that each of the tablets of the product contained one-fiftieth grain of nitroglycerin, when in truth and in fact each of said tablets contained 0.014 grain of nitroglycerin.

On November 27, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1913.*

80231°—No. 2306—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2307.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SALAD DRESSING.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pickle & Canning Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, on or about June 13, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Colorado, of a quantity of salad dressing which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Extra quality. Absolutely Pure. Cupid Brand Trade Mark Salad Dressing Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co. St. Louis, Mo. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906"; and in small type, "Preserved with 1/10 of 1% Sodium Benzoate to Prevent Fermentation."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Sodium benzoate, 0.21 per cent; color, artificial, coal tar, naphthol yellow S; turmeric, absent. Adulteration of this product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained a quantity of sodium benzoate largely in excess of the amount indicated and stated on the label, to wit, 0.21 per cent sodium benzoate, and it also contained a coal-tar dye called naphthol yellow S, and was therefore adulterated in that it was colored in a manner whereby its inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled "Salad Dressing" and no mention was made on the principal label of the presence of benzoate of soda, which form of label was misleading because it conveyed the impression and led the purchaser thereof to believe that the product was pure salad dressing, whereas, in truth

and in fact, it contained sodium benzoate, the presence of which substance was not declared upon the principal label on the product, and the presence of the sodium benzoate in the product was declared only in small type on a small sticker placed upon the container of the product; and the product was further misbranded in that the said small sticker stated that the product was "preserved with 1/10 of 1% sodium benzoate to prevent fermentation," which statement was false and misleading, in that the product contained 0.21 per cent of sodium benzoate, and the product was further misbranded in that the statement, "Preserved with 1/10 of 1% sodium benzoate to prevent fermentation," deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that the product contained only one-tenth of 1 per cent of sodium benzoate, whereas it contained much more than the amount of sodium benzoate so stated, to wit, 0.21 per cent.

On November 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1913.*

2307



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2308.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SO-CALLED NON-ALCOHOLIC VANILLA.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Non-Alcoholic Extract Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 26, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, of a quantity of so-called non-alcoholic vanilla which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Non-Alcoholic Vanilla Manufactured by Non-Alcoholic Extract Co., St. Louis, Mo.," "Contains Glycerine Guaranteed by Non-Alcoholic Extract Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 39088."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Alcohol (per cent by volume), 2.75; iodoform test, positive; vanillin, 0.09 per cent; coumarin, absent; prune juice, absent; lead number, 0.19. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled "Non-Alcoholic Vanilla," and a dilute non-alcoholic vanilla had been mixed and packed with the product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further in that the product was labeled "Non-Alcoholic Vanilla," and a dilute non-alcoholic vanilla had been substituted wholly or in large part for the genuine article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement "Non-Alcoholic Vanilla" borne upon the label of the product was false and misleading because it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into believing that the product was a non-alcoholic preparation of vanilla, whereas in fact it was a dilute non-

alcoholic preparation of vanilla, and said product was further misbranded because it was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser, in that the words "Non-Alcoholic Vanilla" borne upon the label purported and led the purchaser thereof to believe that the product was a non-alcoholic preparation of vanilla, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a dilute non-alcoholic preparation of vanilla.

On November 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1913.*

2308



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2309.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF KUMMEL.

On June 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bettman-Johnson Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, on or about March 28, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Virginia of a quantity of kummel which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Nordhauser Type Getreide-Kummel Dieser berühmte Kummel Aquavit ist aus dem besten Getreide-Branntwein hergestellt und ist frei von allen kunstlichen Beimischungen. This celebrated Kummel-Aquavit is produced from Best Grain Spirit and is Free from all impurities and Guaranteed by the Manufacturer to Comply with the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 2161." (Device: Landscape and French medals). The words of the German language upon said label appeared thereon in the German style of type and there were also thereon certain pictorial representations and delineations and certain designs and devices which were calculated to and did induce the belief and understanding in the mind of the purchaser that the product was of foreign origin and manufacture.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid, so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof in that by said label and brand the product purported and was represented to be a foreign product and of German origin and manufacture, when, in truth and in fact, it was a domestic product and of American origin and manufacture. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and

brand on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which were false, misleading, and deceptive, in that they purported and represented the article to be a foreign product and of foreign origin and manufacture, when, in truth and in fact, it was not a foreign product, but was a domestic product and of American origin and manufacture.

On November 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$15.35.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1913.*

2309



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2310.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF MALT NUTRINE.

On November 29, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, a corporation, doing business in the District of Columbia, alleging that said defendant company, on July 23, 1910, at the District aforesaid, sold, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, a quantity of Malt Nutrine which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "(Guaranty clause) Alcohol 1 90/100 per cent. No. 2289. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo. Anheuser-Busch Malt Nutrine Alterative, Nutritive, Tonic, Strengthening, Invigorating, Sedative. A Non-intoxicant Sparkling Concentrated Liquid Extract of Malt and Hops. * * * Makes Blood and tissue. Aids digestion. Lends strength to the weak. Triumphs over disease. Nourishes the convalescent. * * * Rests the brain and quiets the nerves. It is invaluable to nursing mothers. Nothing like it for teething children. Enriches the blood and builds up the system. * * * (On circular) "* * * A concentrated extract of Malt of Acknowledged Merit. * * *"

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

Specific gravity (15.6°C./15.6° C.)	1.05864
Specific gravity of distillate	.99758
Alcohol (per cent by volume)	1.64
Extract (per cent by weight)	15.37
Extract of original wort (per cent)	17.97
Specific gravity of original wort	1.0722
Degree of fermentation	14.47

Volatile acid (cc N/10 sodium hydroxid per 100 cc)-----	3.5
Volatile acid (grams calculated as acetic per 100 cc)-----	-0.021
Total acid (cc N/10 sodium hydroxid per 100 cc)-----	70
Total acid (grams calculated as lactic per 100 cc)-----	0.675
Maltose (per cent)-----	8.91
Dextrin (per cent)-----	3.83
Ash (per cent)-----	0.35
Protein (per cent)-----	0.96
Undetermined matter (per cent)-----	1.32
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) (per cent)-----	0.14
Color in $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cell Lovibond tintometer-----	70
Polarization ($^{\circ}V$)-----	+96.8

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore certain false and misleading statements, and in that it was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, and among the false, misleading, and deceptive statements were the words and statement, "Highly concentrated extract of Malt," meaning and signifying thereby that the product was a pure extract of malt, concentrated, whereas in truth and in fact it was not, but consisted of other ingredients than malt, to wit, alcohol and extractive matter from hops.

On November 29, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2311.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pickle & Canning Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 7, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "Premium Brand Tomato Catsup 1/10 of 1% Sodium Benzoate Dodson-Braun Branch."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Mold filaments present in about 25 per cent of all microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores about 100 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter and bacteria about 175,000,000 per cubic centimeter, and that said sample is composed in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substances, to wit, yeasts and spores to the number of about 100 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter, bacteria about 175,000,000 per cubic centimeter, and mold filaments present in about 25 per cent of microscopic fields examined. (While it was stated in the information in effect that yeasts and spores and bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact, but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal or vegetable substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of the yeasts and spores and bacteria.)

On November 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 4, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2312.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF TOMATO CATSUP.

On July 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Pickle & Canning Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 16, 1911, from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, of a quantity of tomato catsup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Premium Brand Tomato Catsup Packed by National Pickle & Canning Company. Dodson-Braun Branch. St. Louis, U. S. A. Contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1% Sodium Benzoate. This catsup is prepared from tomato pulp, vinegar, salt, granulated sugar, select spices and is free from artificial coloring matter. Guaranteed by the manufacturer under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906."

Bacteriological examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: (Sample A) Mold filaments present in about 50 per cent of all microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores about 150 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter and bacteria about 200,000,000 per cubic centimeter. (Sample B) Mold filaments present in about 50 per cent of all microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores about 90 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter and bacteria about 400,000,000 per cubic centimeter. (Sample C) Mold filaments present in about 38 per cent of all microscopic fields examined; yeasts and spores about 200 per one-sixtieth cubic millimeter and bacteria about 300,000,000 per cubic centimeter. Analysis of a sample of the product by the said Bureau showed the following results: Solids, 15.11 per cent; volatile acids as acetic acid, 0.31 per cent; total acidity as citric acid,

1.26 per cent; sodium benzoate, 0.24 per cent; lactic acid, 1.04 per cent; reducing sugars invert, 7.46 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in large part of filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substances, to wit, from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and said product was filthy and decomposed. (While it was stated in the information in effect that bacteria were filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substances, the Department does not consider this to be a fact, but claims that the stage of decomposition of animal or vegetable substances can be clearly demonstrated by the abundance and character of bacteria.) Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement contained on the label on the product, to wit, "Contains 1/10 of 1% Sodium Benzoate," was false and misleading, for the reason that in truth and in fact the product contained a greater amount of sodium benzoate, to wit, 0.24 per cent, and was further misbranded in that it was labeled and branded so as to convey the impression that it contained only one-tenth of 1 per cent sodium benzoate, whereas in truth and in fact it contained 0.24 per cent sodium benzoate.

On November 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2313.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF ACETANILID AND SODIUM TABLETS.

On July 30, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Upjohn Co., a corporation, Kalamazoo, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 3, 1911, from the State of Michigan into the State of Washington of a quantity of acetanilid and sodium tablets which were misbranded. The product was labeled: (On bottle) "1000 Tablets List No. 21 Acetanilide and Sodium Comp No. 1 Each tablet contains: Acetanilide, 3 1-2 grs. Sodium Bicarbonate, 9-10 gr. Sodium Bromide, 1-10 gr. Caffeine Citrated, 1-2 gr. The originators of Friable Pills. Guaranteed by the Upjohn Company under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 2106, The Upjohn Company Originators of Friable Pills, Kalamazoo, Mich. 11875."

An analysis of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: 50 tablets weighed 17.135 grains; acetanilid, not more than 54.79 per cent; caffeine, not more than 3.96 per cent. (Duplicate analysis) acetanilid, not more than 54.82 per cent; caffeine, not more than 4.20 per cent; average acetanilid per tablet, not more than 2.898 grs; average citrated caffeine per tablet, not more than 0.431 grain; shortage of acetanilid, 17.2 per cent; shortage of citrated caffeine, 14 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label thereon bore the statements: "acetanilide 3 1-2 grs." and "caffeine, citrated, 1-2 gr." which statements were false and misleading, as in truth and in fact the product contained a less amount of the substances named than stated on the label, to wit, 2.898 grains of acetanilid and 0.431 grains citrated caffeine per tablet.

On October 8, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

SUPPLEMENT TO NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2313.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

U. S. v. Upjohn Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50.

MISBRANDING OF ACETANILID AND SODIUM TABLETS.

On February 5, 1913, this Department, acting upon erroneous information, published a Notice of Judgment showing that the Upjohn Co., defendant corporation, had entered a plea of guilty to an information charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act. Upon complaint of said defendant it was discovered that the report of the plea of guilty was erroneous and that in fact the plea to the information was nolo contendere.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1913.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2314.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF COTTONSEED MEAL.

On October 24, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 21, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Maine of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was misbranded. The product was labeled: "Buckeye Brand Cottonseed Meal. The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Guaranteed Protein 38.50% Fiber 10.00%."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain protein 35.25 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand on each of the sacks of the same bore a statement regarding it and regarding a certain ingredient and substance, to wit, protein, contained in the product, which statement was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented that the product contained protein to an amount of 38.50 per cent, when in truth and in fact it did not contain protein to the amount of 38.50 per cent, but, in fact, contained only 35.25 per cent of protein.

On November 1, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25, with costs of \$13.90.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOHN B. BOWEN

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

The first settlement of the city of Boston was made in the year 1630, by a company of Puritan settlers, who came from England, and were led by John Winthrop. They founded the city on the site of the present city, and named it Boston, in honor of the Earl of Boston, who had been one of the first to settle in the colony. The city grew rapidly, and by the year 1680 it had become one of the most important cities in the colony. In 1703, the city was destroyed by a great fire, which burned down almost all the buildings. The city was rebuilt, and by the year 1750 it had become one of the most important cities in the colony. In 1773, the city was the scene of the Boston Tea Party, which was a protest against the British tax on tea. The city was then occupied by British soldiers, and in 1780 it was the scene of the Battle of the Clouds. The city was then occupied by British soldiers, and in 1780 it was the scene of the Battle of the Clouds. The city was then occupied by British soldiers, and in 1780 it was the scene of the Battle of the Clouds.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2315.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF FLOUR.

On June 22, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25,811 pounds of flour, contained in 1,104 sacks, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of the Western Grocery Co., El Paso, Tex., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Anthony Roller Mills, Anthony, N. Mex., and transported from the State of New Mexico into the State of Texas and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Anthony Roller Mills. Satisfaction Patent. C. E. Miller, Anthony, N. M. 24 lbs. Satisfaction Flour."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that none of the 1,104 sacks contained 24 pounds of flour as they purported to contain and as they were branded, but each of the sacks was filled with and contained flour of a weight less than 24 pounds and the quantity contained in each of the sacks was an average of 23 pounds 6.08 ounces, and the use of the words "24 lbs. Satisfaction Flour" in the branding of said sacks was false and misleading and the contents of the sacks were not correctly stated thereon for the reason that the brands indicated that the sacks contained 24 pounds of flour, whereas, in truth and in fact, they contained an average of less than 24 pounds, namely, 23 pounds 6.08 ounces, and each of the sacks contained less than 24 pounds and none of them contained 24 pounds, but a quantity less than 24 pounds, and therefore the

contents of said sacks were not plainly and correctly stated in terms of weight on the outside thereof.

On June 26, 1912, Charles E. Miller, claimant, the owner of the Anthony Roller Mills, having prayed that the product be delivered to him, it was ordered by the court that upon the execution of bond by said claimant in the sum of \$1,260, in conformity with section 10 of the Act, the product should be released and delivered to said claimant.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2316.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CANNED OYSTERS.

On July 1, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against G. D. Potter and E. H. Potter, trading as the Beaufort Little Neck Clam Co., Hampstead, N. C., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on September 30, 1911, from the State of North Carolina into the State of West Virginia, of a quantity of oysters which were alleged to have been adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Jim Crow Brand. Cove Oysters. First Quality. Packed by Little Neck Clam Co. Beaufort, N. C."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results:

	Can No. 1.	Can No. 2.
Gross weight (grams)-----	360	356
Weight of liquor (grams)-----	267 or 9.4 ounces.	261 or 9.2 ounces.
Weight of oysters (grams)-----	30 or 1.1 ounces.	33 or 1.2 ounces.
Liquor (per cent)-----	89.9	88.8
Oysters (per cent)-----	10.1	11.2
	15 or 16 oysters present.	18 oysters present.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, water, had been mixed with the oysters so as to substitute water for oysters and so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength of the same. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the labels on the packages bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the oysters which were misleading and false in that the product was labeled as set forth

above, whereas, in truth and in fact, the product was not first quality oysters but consisted largely of broken pieces of oysters and a large percentage of water.

On October 29, 1912, the case having come on for trial before the court and a jury, a verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury. The following charge was delivered to the jury by the court (Conner, *J.*) :

In this case, the Government charges that the defendants engaged in canning oysters in a manner which violates the provisions of the Act of Congress passed for the purpose of securing pure food for the people of the United States. That oysters were canned by defendants in North Carolina and sold in West Virginia in violation of the provisions of that statute, in that the oysters were adulterated. The defendants admit that they packed oysters in North Carolina and shipped them to a house in Norfolk, Virginia, the Norfolk house shipping them to Charleston, West Virginia; in other words, the oysters were shipped from Hampstead, N. C., to Charleston, W. Va. The defendants say, however, that the oysters were not adulterated, and that is the question upon which you will pass. It is not a question of law—it is rather one of fact. The word "adulteration" has several definitions as applied to different subjects. In this connection, the statute undertakes to define the word "adulteration" to be to put something in the can, in this instance, which has the effect of reducing the quality or strength of the article to be sold. The oyster, of course, we all understand, is not only palatable as an article of food, but is nourishing. In it are certain elements which, being taken into the system as food are nourishing. It satisfies hunger and nourishes the body. Therefore, the statute provides that any substance put into the can which reduces, lessens or weakens the strength of the article of food, that is, renders it less efficient, less capable of performing the purpose for which it is eaten, is adulteration.

It is in evidence that several cans of oysters, which were shown to you, were prepared at Beaufort, N. C., by the defendants, were found in the store of Ruffner Bros., at Charleston, West Virginia. Certain of these cans were obtained by the Inspector, sent out by the Department of Agriculture, carried to Washington and there delivered to a chemist employed by the Department, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they measure up to the standard required by law.

It is in evidence here that two of these chemists examined these oysters. One of them tells you that he examined the can and found it to weigh 12.4 ounces gross. He then took the oysters out and found the net weight was 10.6 ounces. He then separated the oysters from the water found in the can and the water weighed 9.4 ounces, the oysters weighing 1.2 ounces, making the net weight of the contents of the can. He then shows you the can and what was in it, which you have seen, and you can use this information in coming to your verdict. These facts are without contradiction. The chemists tells you the process by which the oysters are prepared for canning. He tells how they are put in steam boxes, how steamed, shucked, run through fresh water and washed out and put into the cans. He tells you it is usual to put into the can some water with a certain per cent of salt. So much water is poured into the cans as will fill in the spaces which are left between the oysters, the cans are then filled up, and that quantity of water will not injure the oysters, and while not necessary for their preservation, will not greatly injure them. He then shows to you a sample of oysters purchased in Baltimore, for which he says he gave a higher

price than for the oysters in controversy. It is conceded that the oysters canned by the defendants are sold at 40 cents a dozen cans and retail at 5 cents per can. The Government says that upon this testimony you ought to find that these oysters canned in the manner and found in the condition described are adulterated—that is, more water was put in than necessary for their preservation; in other words, water put in merely to fill up the can. They counted the oysters and found in one can 15 and in another 18. You saw what proportion of the glass they filled when poured out. One of the defendants goes upon the stand and states that he canned these oysters in the manner described by the Government expert, and says after the oysters are ready to be put into the cans that they have different standards, and that it depends not upon the quality but upon the quantity of oysters put into the can. For instance, they put into the cans of the "Jim Crow Brand" 1.5 ounces, and that they are then closed up and labeled or branded "Jim Crow Brand," and that the words "First Quality, Cove Oysters, Packed by the Little Neck Clam Company," etc., also appear; and he further says that he takes oysters, without regard to their size, and puts them into cans not exactly the same size, which he brands "Harbor Island," and these cans contain three or four ounces, that there are other brands which are sold at different prices. The defendant says that the brand does not indicate the quality of the oyster, the size or fitness for eating, but only the quantity put into the can, and that is what is meant when he says that the Jim Crow Oyster is a "light weight," and that weight is the only standard by which the business is carried on and conducted.

The Department has, I think correctly, interpreted and construed this statute to mean that in putting up an article like oysters a sufficient quantity of brine may be put into the can to preserve it. Literally construed, to put any water into the can would be adulteration, but the Department says in administering this law it will recognize the right of a person canning these articles like oysters, etc., to put into the can sufficient quantity of water or brine to preserve it. Therefore, in this case, if no more water was put into this brand of "Jim Crow" oysters than was necessary to keep them in proper shape and form for use and consumption, and it did not lower or lessen the value of the oysters, as an article of food, the defendants have not violated the law, and if you find that this is the case, you will say that the defendants are not guilty. However, if they put more water in this brand of oysters than was necessary to keep them in proper condition—more water than was reasonably necessary, and which had the effect upon the oysters of extracting from or weakening them as an article of food, then you will say that the defendants are guilty.

Mr. Potter tells you that the different prices charged indicate not the quality but the quantity of the oysters, and that there is no purpose in the way these oysters are branded to mislead any one as to the quantity or quality, as the trade understands that when he says a light weight oyster the can contains only 1.5 ounces. The chemist says upon weighing this can and the contents he found the oysters only weighed 1.2 ounces, whereas according to the standard of Mr. Potter there ought to have been 1.5 ounces; therefore, if the oysters, as originally canned, only weighed 1.2 ounces, this can would not measure up to his own standard. How this difference occurred, I do not know, unless you should come to the conclusion that the difference in weight is accounted for by the effect of the water upon the oysters, absorbing from the oysters some organic matter. That is a matter for you to say, however. If you find that the effect of the water was to reduce the strength of the oysters, you will find the defendants guilty. Or, if you find that more water was put in than the proper

method of canning as defined by the department states shall be placed in such articles of food, you will say that they are guilty; otherwise, not guilty.

As it has been said to you, in a case of this kind of article, the purpose of the law is to protect the people against impure food, where the quantity or quality, or value of a food, is so adulterated as to reduce the strength of the food value. The whole purpose of the law is to have the quality of an article as well as the quantity just as described upon the label. You will try the case and say whether in your opinion the defendants are guilty; otherwise, you will say that the defendants are not guilty. Take the case, gentlemen.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

2316

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2317.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SWEET CHOCOLATE.

On September 23, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against H. O. Wilbur & Sons (Inc.), a corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on August 10, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Texas of a quantity of sweet chocolate which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On box—stamped) “Paris” on two sides “Paris Sweet Chocolate Paris—Paris 1/5 WN (trade mark) Manufactured by H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.” (Label on individual cakes) “Paris Sweet Chocolate Paris—Paris 1/5 6 lbs. 30 pieces. Chocolate Perfecto Chocolate Perfectione.” (on back) “WN (trade mark) Nelson Baking Chocolate, Nelson cocoa, Paris Sweet Chocolate, Manufactured by H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Philadelphia. U. S. Serial Number 2208 Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.” (Each cake stamped) “W. Nelson & Co.”

Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the product was falsely branded as to the country in which it was produced, in that the package containing the product bore prominently displayed thereon the words “Paris Sweet Chocolate” by which it was represented that the article was a product of France, whereas in truth and in fact it was not so, but was manufactured at Philadelphia, Pa.

On September 23, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of *nolo vult contendere* and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, BY JOHN BURNET. This work is a history of the reign of Charles the First, from the year 1625 to 1649. It is written in a plain and simple style, and is one of the best histories of the reign of Charles the First that has been published. The author is a learned and judicious man, and his work is full of interesting facts and details. It is a work that is well worth reading, and it is one of the best histories of the reign of Charles the First that has been published.

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2318.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF "PANCAKE DRIP."

On August 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Bliss Syrup Refining Co., a corporation, Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about January 19, 1912, from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma of a quantity of pancake drips which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Pancake Drips Copyrighted. Refined only by Bliss Syrup Refining Co. Kansas City, Mo. Corn Syrup 85%—Refiner's Syrup 15%. Guaranteed by Bliss Syrup Refining Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 873."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids, by refractometer, 77.8 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 7.2 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), 77.1 per cent; polarization direct, temperature 34° C., 135.0° V.; polarization invert, temperature 34° C., 126.0° V.; polarization invert, temperature 87° C., 128.0° V.; ash, 1.34 per cent; reducing sugars as dextrose, before inversion, 34.3 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, a sirup composed largely of corn sirup known as glucose, was mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that corn sirup, known as glucose, had been substituted wholly or in part for drips, a product obtained by allowing drippings

from sugar that had been boiled down to a grain for the production of sugar to drain from the crystals, which by the terms of the label on the cans containing said sirup the contents of said cans purported to be. Misbranding of the product was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label of each of the cans in prominent position and type "pancake drips" was false and misleading as it conveyed the impression and stated that the product was cane sugar sirup, obtained from the drippings of cane sugar crystals, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a product composed of corn sirup, known as glucose, and refiner's sirup, the statement on said label "corn syrup 85% refiner's syrup 15%" being in small type and so located on the label as to escape the attention of the purchaser and to be almost entirely illegible.

On October 31, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2319.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF PAPRIKA.

On October 21, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Farrington & Whitney, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 2, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Ohio of a quantity of paprika which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Rosen Paprika Imported and Packed by Farrington & Whitney, New York, Guaranteed by Farrington & Whitney, New York, under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 28."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed that it contained an excessive amount of ash and an added substance, namely, a foreign oil. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was an inferior product and was in fact a Spanish paprika, containing an excessive amount of ash and an added foreign oil, which said ash and oil injuriously affected the quality and strength of said product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was branded so as to deceive the purchaser thereof in that the container and label of the product bore a statement regarding it and the ingredients and substances contained therein both false and misleading in that said statement was calculated to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers into the belief that the substance was Rosen paprika, a recognized high-grade product of Hungary, whereas, in fact, the product was an inferior Spanish paprika, containing an excessive amount of ash and an added foreign oil, which said ash and oil injuriously affected the quality and strength of said product.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 5, 1913.*

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Original Articles	1
Editorial	1
Book Reviews	1
Correspondence	1
Obituary	1
Announcements	1
Index	1
Table of Contents	1
Advertisements	1
Subscription List	1
Contributors	1
Readers' Service	1
Medical News	1
Public Health	1
Legal Medicine	1
Physiology	1
Pathology	1
Pharmacology	1
Therapeutics	1
Surgery	1
Gynecology	1
Pediatrics	1
Ophthalmology	1
Otorhinolaryngology	1
Neurology	1
Psychiatry	1
Preventive Medicine	1
Medical Education	1
Medical Legislation	1
Medical Economics	1
Medical Literature	1
Medical Art	1
Medical Photography	1
Medical Illustration	1
Medical Research	1
Medical Practice	1
Medical History	1
Medical Biography	1
Medical Geography	1
Medical Climatology	1
Medical Meteorology	1
Medical Botany	1
Medical Zoology	1
Medical Entomology	1
Medical Microbiology	1
Medical Immunology	1
Medical Hygiene	1
Medical Dietetics	1
Medical Nutrition	1
Medical Exercise	1
Medical Recreation	1
Medical Travel	1
Medical Migration	1
Medical Settlement	1
Medical Colonization	1
Medical Emigration	1
Medical Immigration	1
Medical Naturalization	1
Medical Citizenship	1
Medical Suffrage	1
Medical Jury Service	1
Medical Witness Service	1
Medical Expert Service	1
Medical Consultant Service	1
Medical Advisor Service	1
Medical Mediator Service	1
Medical Arbitrator Service	1
Medical Referee Service	1
Medical Umpire Service	1
Medical Judge Service	1
Medical Jury Service	1
Medical Witness Service	1
Medical Expert Service	1
Medical Consultant Service	1
Medical Advisor Service	1
Medical Mediator Service	1
Medical Arbitrator Service	1
Medical Referee Service	1
Medical Umpire Service	1
Medical Judge Service	1
Medical Jury Service	1
Medical Witness Service	1
Medical Expert Service	1
Medical Consultant Service	1
Medical Advisor Service	1
Medical Mediator Service	1
Medical Arbitrator Service	1
Medical Referee Service	1
Medical Umpire Service	1
Medical Judge Service	1

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2320.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LEMON EXTRACT.

On November 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the American Pure Coffee & Spice Co., a corporation, Dayton, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on October 27, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of lemon extract which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Serv-us Brand High Grade Pure Extract of Lemon * * * Serv-us Pure Food Co. Distributors New York & Chicago. * * * Guaranty Legend, Serial No. 38251."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Polarization, +11.2° V.; oil by precipitation, 3.4 per cent; alcohol (per cent by volume), 69.20; solids (grams per 100 cc), 0.31; total aldehydes, 0.30 per cent; artificial color, none. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, a dilute lemon extract, deficient in lemon oil, that is to say, containing only 3.4 per cent of lemon oil, was substituted for what the product by its label purported to be, namely, genuine full strength extract of lemon, and said dilute lemon extract, deficient in lemon oil, was mixed and packed as, for, and with the product, purporting to be extract of lemon, so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and further, in that a certain valuable constituent of the product, to wit, oil of lemon, had been in part abstracted therefrom, and that the product contained only 3.4 per cent of such lemon oil, when it should have contained 5 per cent thereof. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, in

that the label was calculated and intended to convey the impression and create the belief in the mind of the purchaser that the product was pure lemon extract which conformed to the standard of purity and strength recognized, fixed, and required by the standards of purity for food products established by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States in accordance with law, that is to say, as being a flavoring extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon peel, or both, and containing not less than 5 per cent by volume of the oil of lemon, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not such standard and genuine extract of lemon but was a dilute lemon extract, deficient in lemon oil. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it, and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which said statement, to wit, "High Grade Pure Extract of Lemon," was false, misleading, and deceptive, in that said statement purported and represented the product to be genuine extract of lemon which conformed to the standard of strength aforesaid, whereas such was not the fact, and said statement was untrue and false, because the product was a dilute lemon extract, deficient in lemon oil.

On November 26, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$15.05.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2321.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF RUM AND QUININE FOR THE HAIR.

On August 6, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Albert Edelstein, doing business under the name and style of Monte Christo Cosmetic Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant on December 4, 1911, from the State of New York into the District of Columbia of a quantity of rum and quinine for the hair which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Guaranteed by Monte Christo Cosmetic Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 4198, Perfumerie Monte Christo Rum and Quinine for the Hair. Cools and invigorates the Scalp. Prevents the hair from falling out. Removes and prevents dandruff, imparting to the hair a delightful perfume. Directions—Apply thoroughly to the roots of the hair daily. For sale by"

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Ethyl alcohol (per cent by volume), 18.5; methyl alcohol (per cent by volume), 42; quinine (grams per 100 cc), 0.28 (present as sulphate or bisulphate); nonvolatile matter (gram per 100 cc), 0.44; resorcinol, absent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that its purity and strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, to wit, rum and quinine, the rum being substituted in part by methyl or wood alcohol. Misbranding was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement "rum and quinine" borne on the label was false and misleading because it would mislead

and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was composed of rum and quinine when, as a matter of fact, it was a mixture of rum, quinine, and methyl or wood alcohol. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement "Guaranteed by Monte Christo Cosmetic Co., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 4198," borne on the label was false and misleading because said serial number did not belong to said Monte Christo Cosmetic Co. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package in which the product was contained failed to bear a statement on the label thereof of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein when, as a matter of fact, the product consisted in part of ethyl alcohol and methyl or wood alcohol.

On October 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1913.*

2321



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2322.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF TOMATO PULP.

On July 13, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing four dozen cans of tomato pulp remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Lichtenstein & Hirsch, Savannah, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about June 17, 1912, by Martin & Lehr, Baltimore, Md., and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Delight Brand (Design of Large Red Tomato) For Soup Tomato Pulp Made from Tomato Clippings and Trimmings Net Weight Over 9 oz. Packed by Martin & Lehr, Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy and decomposing vegetable substance.

On November 16, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1913.*

Issued May 21, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2323.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On November 26, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court for said District an information against John Curtin, Connecticut Dairy Lunch, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, at the District aforesaid, on May 9, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was not labeled, but was sold and represented as butter.

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Boiling test, practically no foam, much crackling; melting test, very cloudy; refraction at 40° C., 49.0; Reichert Meissl number, 4.92. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another article, to wit, oleomargarine, had been substituted in whole or in part for the genuine article, to wit, butter. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of the genuine article, to wit, butter, and was offered for sale and was sold under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, butter.

On November 26, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2324.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF SWEET PICKLES.

On November 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court for said District an information against John T. D. Pyles, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on June 3, 1912, of a quantity of sweet pickles which were adulterated. The product bore no label, but was sold as sweet pickles.

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed it to contain a large number of large worms floating about in the liquor, indicating a filthy condition. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal or vegetable substance.

On November 27, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 27, 1913.*

83445°—No. 2324—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2325.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SARDINES.

On or about September 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 22 cases of sardines remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, 11 cases in the possession of the Powell Sanders Co., and 11 cases in the possession of the Benham & Griffith Co., Spokane, Wash., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about July 8, 1912, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: (On cases) "100 Cans Quarters Hume's Best Brand Sardines in Pure Olive Packed by Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co., San Diego, Cal." (On cans) "Hume's Best Brand California Specially Selected Sardines Packed in Pure Olive Oil by Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co., San Diego, Cal."

Adulteration and misbranding of the product were alleged in the libels for the reason that the sardines were not packed in pure olive oil, as the labels indicated, but cottonseed oil had been used, being mixed and packed as, and substituted for, olive oil, and the labeling of the product was misleading and false so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and so as to offer the contents for sale under the name of another article.

On October 31, 1912, the said Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations in the libels, decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$48.12, and the execution of bond in the sum of \$350 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2326.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF CONDENSED MILK.

On November 15, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the White Hall Condensed Milk Co., a corporation, White Hall, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on July 17, 1912, from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, of a quantity of so-called plain condensed milk which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "From White Hall Condensed Milk Co., Both Phones, White Hall, Ill., to the Banner Creamery, St. Louis, Mo. Plain Cond. Milk 5 Cans 50 Gals."

Analysis of samples of the product, made by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department, showed the following results: (Sample No. 1) Solids, 36.10 per cent; fat by Rose-Gottlieb, 6.75 per cent; protein (Nx6.38), 9.57 per cent; lactose, 16.43 per cent; ratio protein to fat, 1:0.71; per cent fat in total solids, 18.71; ash, 2.54 per cent; undetermined, 0.81 per cent. (Sample No. 2) Solids, 36.54 per cent; fat by Rose-Gottlieb, 6.39 per cent; protein (Nx6.38), 10.27 per cent; lactose, 17.26 per cent; ratio protein to fat, 1:0.62; per cent fat in total solids, 17.50; ash, 2.49 per cent; undetermined, 0.13 per cent. (Sample No. 3) Solids, 36.67 per cent; fat by Rose-Gottlieb, 6.58 per cent; protein (Nx6.38), 10.72 per cent; lactose, 17.43 per cent; ratio protein to fat, 1:0.62; per cent fat in total solids, 17.92; ash, 2.47 per cent; overrun, 0.53 per cent. (Sample No. 4) Solids, 35.50 per cent; fat by Rose-Gottlieb, 6.58 per cent; protein (Nx6.38), 10.84 per cent; lactose, 17.19 per cent; ratio protein to fat, 1:0.61; per cent fat in total solids, 18.54; ash, 2.49 per cent; overrun, 1.60

per cent. (Sample No. 5) Solids, 36.57 per cent; fat by Rose-Gottlieb, 6.63 per cent; protein (Nx6.38), 9.37 per cent; lactose, 16.98 per cent; ratio protein to fat, 1:0.71; per cent fat in total solids, 18.65; ash, 2.49 per cent; undetermined, 1.10 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that butter fat, a valuable constituent of plain condensed milk, had been wholly or in part abstracted therefrom, so that the product fell below the standard for condensed unsweetened milk, which had theretofore been promulgated by Food Inspection Decision No. 131 of the Department of Agriculture of the United States. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product bore a label, device, and design, as above set forth, and misbranded in that said label, bearing thereon the words "Plain Cond. Milk", was false and misleading, because it conveyed the impression that the product was an unsweetened condensed milk, containing a normal amount of butter fat as set forth in Food Inspection Decision No. 131 of the Department of Agriculture, and that the same was made from whole milk, whereas in fact it contained less than the normal amount of butter fat; that is, less than 7.8 per cent of butter fat, and was made partly from skim milk.

On November 25, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2327.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF OYSTERS.

On November 11, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels and eight barrels of oysters, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession, respectively, of George M. Still, New York, N. Y., and the Merchants Steamboat Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped, on or about November 7, 1912, by O. Martin, Red Bank, N. J., and transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The products bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On November 29, 1912, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was further ordered that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1913.*



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2328.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MARASCHINO CHERRIES.

On November 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 62 cases, each containing six half-gallon bottles, 17 cases, each containing 2 dozen quart tin cans, and 36 cases, each containing 4 dozen half-pint bottles of maraschino cherries, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the possession of R. U. Delapenha & Co., a corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the product had been shipped from the State of New York into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The 62 cases were labeled: "6 Bottles—Maraschino Cherries—R. U. Delapenha & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Frt. Paid." The bottles therein were labeled: "Maraschino Cherries—Imperial Brand—Artificially colored (Design Coat of Arms of Russia and foreign medals)—R. U. Delapenha & Co., New York." The 17 cases were labeled: "24 Tins—CO—Maraschino Cherries—Geo. Dalidet & Company, Bordeaux, France, New York, U. S. A. R. U. Delapenha & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Frt. Paid." The cans therein were labeled: "Geo. Dalidet & Co., Bordeaux, New York—Maraschino Cherries—Artificially Colored (Design a crown and six medals of award)." The 36 cases were labeled, "48/4 Bottles—CO—Maraschino Cherries—R. U. Delapenha & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Frt. Paid." The bottles therein were labeled: "Maraschino Cherries—Imperial Brand—Artificially Colored (Design, Coat of Arms of Russia and foreign medals.) R. U. Delapenha & Co., New York."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that a substance, to wit, cherries of the Bigarreau type, had been

substituted for the product, to wit, genuine maraschino cherries, and a certain other substance, to wit, artificially colored and flavored sugar syrup had been substituted for the genuine maraschino liqueur. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the said "Maraschino Cherries" were an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, to wit, genuine maraschino cherries, which had theretofore been packed and mixed with genuine maraschino liqueur, and were not maraschino cherries, but were cherries of the Bigarreau type, which had been packed in a syrup not flavored with maraschino liqueur, but in a sugar syrup artificially colored and flavored in part with benzaldehyde. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the cherries were so branded as to deceive and mislead the purchasers thereof, by representing and purporting to be genuine maraschino cherries, when in truth and in fact the product consisted of Bigarreau cherries, and for the further reason that the label and brand appearing on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding the substance contained in the packages of the product which were false and misleading, in that said cherries were thereby represented to be genuine maraschino cherries, when in truth and in fact they were of the Bigarreau variety.

On November 27, 1912, the said R. U. Delapenha & Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant, upon payment of all costs of the proceeding and the execution of bond in the sum of \$500, in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2329.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF BROKEN NUTMEGS.

On August 8, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Farrington & Whitney, a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 7, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of broken nutmegs which were adulterated. The product was labeled: "Broken Nutmegs—25 lbs., xxx E. A. Mason, Atlanta, Ga., % G. C. RR 12/13."

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed in the first sample examined the following approximate percentages by weight: Wormy and worm-eaten nutmegs, 91 per cent; good nutmegs, 9 per cent; and in the second sample examined the following approximate percentage by weight: Worm-eaten and wormy nutmegs, 99 per cent; good nutmegs, none; partly moldy nutmegs, 1 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, in that said nutmegs consisted in part of wormy and worm-eaten nutmegs.

On November 18, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$15.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2330.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On November 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the F. N. Johnson Co., a corporation, Bellefontaine, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on November 2, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky of a quantity of syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 doz. Pint 12 oz. bottles Pure Syrup Packed by the F. N. Johnson Co." (On bottles) "Wild Forest Brand Syrup Cane 80% and Maple 20% Put up by F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, Logan Co., O. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1687."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Bottle No. 1, 375 cc; shortage, 20.75 per cent. Bottle No. 2, 380 cc; shortage, 19.68 per cent. Bottle No. 3, 370 cc; shortage, 21.80 per cent. Average, 375 cc; shortage, 20.75 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand thereon bore a statement regarding it which said statement, to wit, "2 doz. Pint 12 oz. bottles," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented that each of the bottles contained one pint of syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, the net contents of a number of said bottles measured less than one pint, the average shortage thereof being 20.75 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the net contents of each of the bottles measured one pint, whereas, in truth

and in fact, the net contents of a number of said bottles measured less than one pint, the average shortage being 20.75 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement in terms of weight or measure of the contents of the bottles, as follows, to wit, "2 doz. Pint 12 oz. bottles," which said statement of the weight or measure of the contents of the bottles was not correct, but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain one pint of the product, and a number of the bottles measured less than one pint, the average shortage thereof being 20.75 per cent.

On December 3, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs of \$15.75.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 28, 1913.*

2330



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2331.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On November 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the F. N. Johnson Co., a corporation, Bellefontaine, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on December 19, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, of a quantity of syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "2 doz. Pint 12 oz. bottles Native Purity Pure Maple Syrup. Packed by the F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, O. U. S. A." (On bottles) "Native Purity Trade Mark (Maple Camp Scene) Pure Maple Syrup. Put up by The F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, Logan Co., O., Guar., etc. S. N. 1687."

Examination of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Bottle No. 1, 380 cc; shortage, 19.68 per cent. Bottle No. 2, 360 cc; shortage, 23.96 per cent. Bottle No. 3, 370 cc; shortage, 21.80 per cent. Average, 370 cc; shortage, 21.81 per cent. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand thereon bore a statement regarding the product, which said statement, to wit "2 doz. Pint 12 oz. bottles," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented that each of the bottles contained one pint of syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, the net contents of a number of said bottles measured less than one pint, the average shortage thereof being 21.81 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser thereof into the

belief that the net contents of each of the bottles measured one pint, whereas, in truth and in fact, the net contents of a number of said bottles measured less than one pint, the average shortage thereof being 21.81 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement in terms of weight or measure of the contents of the bottles, as follows, to wit, "2 doz. Pint 12 oz. bottles," which said statement was not correct, but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain one pint of the product, and a number of said bottles measured less than one pint, the average shortage thereof being 21.81 per cent.

On December 3, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$5 and costs of \$15.75.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 1, 1913.*

2331



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2332.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On November 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the F. N. Johnson Co., a corporation, Bellefontaine, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 2, 1912, from the State of Ohio into the State of Iowa, of a quantity of syrup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Wild Forest Brand Syrup Cane 80% and Maple 20% Put up by F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, Logan Co. O. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1687."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Solids by refractometer, 63.39 per cent; nonsugar solids, 0.40 per cent; sucrose, Clerget, 62.23 per cent; reducing sugars as invert before inversion, 0.76 per cent; commercial glucose (factor 163), none; polarization direct, temperature 25° C., 61.0° V.; polarization invert, temperature, 25° C., -20.0° V.; polarization invert, temperature 87° C., 0.0; ash, 0.15 per cent; ash soluble in water, 0.08 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 0.07 per cent; alkalinity soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 18.0; lead precipitate (Winton number), 0.27. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an excessive amount of water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, an excessive amount of water, had been

substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement concerning it and the ingredients and substances contained therein which said statement, to wit, "Syrup Cane 80% and Maple 20% " was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented the product to be composed entirely of cane syrup and maple syrup in the proportions stated, whereas in fact the product contained an excessive amount of water. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof into the belief that it was a pure cane and maple syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of said syrups and an excessive amount of water.

On December 3, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5, with costs of \$16.35.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 1, 1913.*

2332



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2333.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF SYRUP.

On November 27, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the F. N. Johnson Co., a corporation, Bellefontaine, Ohio, alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky—

(1) On February 13, 1911, of a quantity of syrup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "4 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 7 oz. bottles Pure M. E. Syrup. Packed by The F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, O., U. S. A." (On bottles) "Wild Forest Brand Syrup Cane and Maple Put up by The F. N. Johnson Co. Bellefontaine, Logan Co. O. Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1687. 20 per cent Maple 80 per cent Cane."

Analysis and examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 62.75 per cent; ash, 0.14 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 0.04 per cent; ash soluble in water, 0.10 per cent; ratio soluble to insoluble ash, 2.5 to 1; alkalinity soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 8.00; alkalinity insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 20.00; direct polarization at 18° C., +57.6° V.; invert polarization at 18° C., -20.6° V.; polarization at 87° C., 0.00; commercial glucose, none; sucrose, Clerget, 58.51 per cent; reducing sugar as invert before inversion, 1.93 per cent; reducing sugar after inversion, 63.52 per cent; total sugar as sucrose, 60.34 per cent; total sugar as sucrose, plus invert, 62.27 per cent; non-sugar solids, 2.31 per cent; lead number (Winton), 0.21; water, 37.25 per cent; net volume No. 1, 220.0 cc; net volume No. 2, 225.0 cc; net volume No. 3, 215.0 cc; average net volume, 220.0 cc; per cent short volume, 6.97 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an excessive amount of water, had

been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and for the further reason that a certain substance, to wit, an excessive amount of water, had been substituted in part for the article. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product bore a statement regarding it which said statement, to wit, "4 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 7 oz. bottles" was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented that each of the bottles contained one-half pint of syrup, whereas, in truth and in fact, the net contents of each of said bottles measured less than one-half pint, the average shortage thereof being 6.97 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels and brands on the product bore a statement of the contents of the bottles in terms of measure as follows, to wit, "4 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 7 oz. bottles," which said statement was not correct but was untrue and false in that each of the bottles did not contain one-half of a pint but the contents of each of said bottles measured less than one-half pint, the average shortage thereof being 6.97 per cent.

(2) On December 9, 1911, of a quantity of syrup which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "1 doz. quart bottles 6's Pure * * * Syrup, Packed by The F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, O., U. S. A.;" (On bottles) "Wild Forest Brand Syrup Cane 80% and Maple 20% Put up by The F. N. Johnson Co. Bellefontaine, Logan Co. O. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1687."

Analysis and examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 63.50 per cent; water, 36.50 per cent; ash, 0.08 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 0.02 per cent; ash soluble in water, 0.06 per cent; ratio soluble to insoluble ash, 3 to 1; alkalinity soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 10.00; alkalinity insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 20.00; polarization direct at 18° C., +59.15° V.; polarization invert at 18° C., -21.8° V.; polarization at 87° C., 0.0; glucose, none; lead number (Winton), 0.30; sucrose, Clerget, 60.57 per cent; reducing sugar as invert before inversion, 1.23 per cent; reducing sugar after inversion, 64.99 per cent; total sugar as sucrose, 61.74 per cent; total sugar as sucrose, plus invert, 62.97 per cent; net volume No. 1, 640 cc; net volume No. 2, 640 cc; net volume No. 3, 650 cc; average net volume, 643.33 cc; shortage, 303.03 cc; shortage, per cent, 32.02. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, an excessive amount of water, had been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength and said substance had been substituted in part for the product. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the label and brand on the product

bore a statement regarding it, which statement, to wit, "1 doz. quart bottles" was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented that each of the cases contained one dozen quart bottles of the product, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cases did not contain one dozen quart bottles of the product but contained a number of bottles containing less than one quart of the product, the average shortage thereof being 32.02 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels and brands on the product bore a statement of the contents of the bottles in terms of measure, as follows, to wit, "1 doz. quart bottles," which said statement of measure of the contents of the cases and bottles was not correct but was untrue and false in that each of the cases did not contain one dozen quart bottles of the product but contained a number of bottles the contents of which measured less than one quart, the average shortage being 32.02 per cent.

(3) On December 9, 1911, of a quantity of syrup which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "1 doz. quart bottles 5's Native Purity Pure Maple Syrup, Packed by The F. N. Johnson Co., Bellefontaine, O., U. S. A." (On bottles) "Native-Trade Mark—Purity Pure Maple Syrup Put up by The F. N. Johnson Co. Bellefontaine, Logan Co. O. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1687."

Analysis and examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total solids, 65.20 per cent; water, 34.80 per cent; ash, 0.58 per cent; ash soluble in water, 0.41 per cent; ash insoluble in water, 0.17 per cent; ratio soluble to insoluble ash, 2.41 to 1; alkalinity soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 42.00; alkalinity insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams), 66.00; direct polarization at 18° C., +61.3° V.; invert polarization at 18° C., -22.0° V.; polarization at 87° C., 0.0; glucose, none; sucrose, Clerget, 62.32 per cent; reducing sugar as invert before inversion, none; reducing sugars after inversion, 65.60 per cent; total sugar as sucrose, 62.32 per cent; total sugar as sucrose invert, 62.32 per cent; non-sugar solids, 2.98 per cent; lead number (Winton), 1.37; net volume No. 1, 770.00 cc; net volume No. 2, 780.00 cc; net volume No. 3, 790.00 cc; average net volume, 780.00 cc; shortage, 169.36 cc; shortage, per cent, 17.58. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that the label and brand thereon bore a statement regarding the product which said statement, to wit, "1 doz. quart bottles," was false, misleading, and deceptive in that it purported and represented that each of the cases contained one dozen quart bottles of the product, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cases did not contain one dozen quart bottles of the product but contained a number of bottles con-

taining less than one quart of the product, the average shortage thereof being 17.58 per cent. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the labels and brands on the product bore a statement of the contents of the bottles in terms of measure, as follows, to wit, "1 doz. quart bottles," which said statement of measure of the contents of said cases and bottles was not correct but was untrue and false in that each of the cases did not contain one dozen quart bottles of the product but contained a number of bottles the contents of which measured less than one quart, the average shortage thereof being 17.58 per cent.

On December 3, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of nolo contendere to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$5, with costs of \$20.85.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 6, 1913.*

2333



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2334.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On December 3, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Raymond Bennington, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, on May 6, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label but was sold and represented as butter.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Boiling test, small amount of foam, much crackling; melting test, very cloudy; refraction at 40° C., 48.2; Reichert-Meissl number, 5.65. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another article, to wit, oleomargarine, had been substituted in whole or in part for the genuine article, to wit, butter. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was offered for sale and sold under the distinctive name of another article of food, to wit, butter.

On December 3, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 6, 1913.*

83446°—No. 2334—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2335.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF CHEESE.

On December 2, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 99 packages of cheese remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Sol. Loeb & Co., Columbus, Ga., alleging that the product had been shipped on November 16, 1912, by Crosby & Meyers from Nashville, Tenn., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Crosby & Meyers 574 Dodgeville, Wis. Nashville, Tenn. Sol. Loeb Co., Columbus, Ga." and each package bore a penciled figure indicating the net weight of the cheese contained therein.

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the cheese was in package form, to wit, in boxes, and the contents were stated in terms of weight, to wit, in figures thereon indicating the number of pounds contained in each box, but they were not correctly stated thereon, the number of pounds indicated on the packages being in excess of the number of pounds contained therein, and said 99 packages of cheese were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in this respect, to wit, said packages did not contain the number of pounds of cheese the same purported to contain as stated and indicated on said packages by the label, figures, and marks thereon.

On December 3, 1912, the said Sol. Loeb & Co., Columbus, Ga., claimants, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimants upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$300 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2336.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF LINSEED OIL.

On October 5, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of linseed oil remaining unsold in the original unbroken package and in possession of C. H. Cain, Tonganoxie, Kans., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about March 20, 1911, by the Gatlin Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "Storm Proof Lead and Oil Company, Kansas City, Missouri, Improved Pioneer Brand Linseed Oil, Raw."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that 50 per cent thereof was foreign mineral oil and was purchased as pure linseed oil for the purpose of sale as such pure linseed oil of the standard strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was labeled as set forth above, it being intended by said label and quotation to publish and have it understood that the product was pure linseed oil, raw, manufactured within and under the restrictions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act, whereas, in fact, it contained only 50 per cent of pure linseed oil, the remaining 50 per cent being foreign mineral oil, and said label and quotation was false and misleading.

On January 8, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2337.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF LEMON OIL.

On May 8, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Eugene Haberman, engaged in business under the name and style of the Manhattan Importing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about April 8, 1910, from the State of Ohio into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of lemon oil which was adulterated. The product bore no label, but was invoiced as "25 Gals. Lemon Frt Oil."

Analyses of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Specific gravity (15.6° C./15.6° C.), 0.9169; polarization (25° C.), 6.7° V.; polarization, 10 per cent distillate (25° C.), 48.4° V.; index of refraction of oil at 20° C., 1.4730; total aldehydes, 0.83 per cent; Halphen's reaction for cottonseed oil, positive; lemon oil, about 10 per cent; cottonseed oil, about 90 per cent. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained a small proportion only of lemon oil and that another substance than lemon oil, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been mixed and packed with the product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and for the further reason that the product contained but a small proportion of lemon oil, and that another substance, to wit, cottonseed oil, had been substituted in part for lemon oil.

On April 20, 1912, a plea of *nolo contendere* was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2338.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF MAPLE HEARTS.

At a stated term of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, begun and held at Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 6, 1912, the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Rigney & Co., a corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 30, 1910, from the State of New York into the State of West Virginia of a quantity of candy called "Maple Hearts" which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "4 lbs. Net Maple Hearts (Trade Mark R. and C.). Guaranteed by Rigney & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906, Serial No. 2383."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Total ash, 0.094 per cent; direct polarization, $+107.3^{\circ}$ V.; invert polarization, $+7.0^{\circ}$ V.; lead number, 0.85. Adulteration of the product was charged in the indictment for the reason that a substance, to wit, a mixture of glucose and sucrose, had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine product known as maple hearts. Misbranding was charged for the reason that the label on the product bore statements, designs, and devices regarding it which were false and misleading, in that the words "Maple Hearts" represented and purported that the product consisted essentially of maple product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of glucose and sucrose containing very little, if any, maple product. Misbranding was charged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, in that the words "Maple Hearts" represented and purported that the product consisted essentially of maple product, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was a mixture of glucose and sucrose containing very little, if any, maple product.

On December 4, 1912, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2339.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On December 4, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Clara Hyatt, Lincoln Hotel, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid on April 17, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label, but was sold as butter.

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Saponification number, 189.9; refraction at 40° C., 52.9; melting test, very cloudy. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, namely, oleomargarin, had been substituted for butter in whole or in part. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was sold and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article of food.

On December 4, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2340.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF FLAVORING MATTER.

On July 9, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of two kegs, each containing 5 gallons of flavoring matter, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Max Bloomstein, Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Hudson Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One keg of the product was labeled: "Hudson's Prime Flavor Vanilla Tonka and Imitation Vanilla Color and Flavor made by The Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago, U. S. A."

Adulteration of this product was charged in the libel for the reason that it was partly a highly dilute alcoholic solution containing artificial vanillin and coumarin with very little if any vanilla extract, which had been mixed and packed with the product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect the quality and strength, and had been substituted for genuine vanilla extract, and said product had also been colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was prominently labeled "Hudson's Prime Flavor Vanilla Tonka and Imitation Vanilla Color and Flavor," when it was simply a dilute solution of alcohol, containing little if any vanilla, tonka flavor, and composed chiefly of artificial vanillin and coumarin and artificial coloring matter.

The other keg was labeled: "Prime Vanilla Extract Made From The Extractive Matter of Prime Vanilla Beans and Sweetened with Cane Sugar, Aged in Wood, Made by The Hudson Mfg. Co., Chicago, U. S. A."

Adulteration of this product was alleged for the reason that it was partly a dilute vanilla extract fortified with vanillin, which had been mixed and packed with said product in such a manner as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted for genuine vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was prominently labeled "Prime Vanilla Extract," when it was partly a dilute vanilla extract, fortified with vanillin.

On November 2, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal after relabeling.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

2340



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2341.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF DRIED CURRANTS.

On September 25, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 275 barrels of dried currants remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of M. A. Newmark, Los Angeles, Cal., alleging that the product had been imported on or about August 22, 1912, by Kelly, Clarke & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., at the port of Los Angeles, from Patras, Greece, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "K. C. Co. A (or B or C) Los Angeles, J. Caramandani & Co. Greece; Honey-moon Cake Brand. Prepared only by J. Caramandani & Co." And there was also a design of a cut cake on a cake dish, backed by the American and Greek flags, crossed and draped.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, and contained dirt, live beetles, larvæ and pupæ, and also excreta.

On November 18, 1912, the said Kelly, Clarke & Co., claimant, having admitted all the allegations contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings, amounting to \$528.52, and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2342.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF BUTTER.

On December 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information against Charles A. Carlisle, Carlisle Lunch Room, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, on May 31, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of so-called butter which was adulterated and misbranded. The product bore no label, but was sold as butter.

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Boiling test, no foam; melting test, cloudy; Reichert Meissl number, 1.47; refraction at 40° C., 49.6. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that another substance, to wit, oleomargarin, had been substituted in whole or in part for butter. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the product was an imitation of butter and was sold under the distinctive name of butter, when, as a matter of fact, it was another article of food.

On December 5, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$20.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

87221°—No. 2342—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2343.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On December 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report of the Health Officer of the said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Andrew Cornelius and Bernard Cornelius, Springfield, Va., alleging the sale by said defendants at the District aforesaid on November 12, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On December 7, 1912, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendants and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

87221°—No. 2343—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2344.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF CREAM.

On December 10, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Kurtz E. Cullen, Frederick, Md., alleging the sale by said defendant at the district aforesaid, on November 9, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of cream which was adulterated.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On December 10, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1913.*

87221°—No. 2344—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2345.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On December 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of the said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Horace H. Smith, Doubs, Md., alleging the sale by the said defendant at the District aforesaid, on October 21, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On December 7, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 17, 1913.*

87220°—No. 2345—13



United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2346.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

On December 7, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Health Officer of the said District, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Calvin M. Giesbert, of Adamstown, Md., alleging the sale by said defendant at the District aforesaid, on November 8, 1912, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of milk which was adulterated. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it had been mixed and packed with a substance, to wit, water, which reduced and lowered its quality.

On December 7, 1912, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 18, 1913.*

87220°—No. 2346—13

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2347.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF WILD CHERRY CORDIAL AND BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.

On November 20, 1911, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District a libel for the seizure and condemnation of one barrel of wild cherry cordial and one barrel of blackberry cordial remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of Charles Arey, 480 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about October 9, 1911, from the State of Ohio into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The wild cherry cordial was labeled: "Wild Cherry Cordial. A compound. The Sweet Valley Wine Co., Rectifiers & Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Sandusky, Ohio. Serial No. 124 Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Law, June 30, 1906. x Ohio Puritan Cordial. Wild Cherry Flavor. A compound." The blackberry cordial was labeled: "Blackberry Cordial—A compound—The Sweet Valley Wine Co., Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Sandusky, Ohio." "Serial No. 124 Guaranteed not to be adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the National Food Law, June 30, 1906. x Ohio Puritan Cordial Blackberry Flavor A compound."

Adulteration of the products was alleged in the libels for the reason that said liquids labeled and branded as set forth above were not wild cherry cordial or blackberry cordial, or entitled to be so called, but they were imitations of wild cherry cordial and blackberry cordial, respectively, in which low-grade wine had been substituted for the

said wild cherry cordial or blackberry cordial, and were preparations which had been colored and flavored and mixed by the addition of artificial coloring and flavoring matter or substance, in a manner whereby their inferiority was concealed, and in order to imitate wild cherry cordial or blackberry cordial, as the case might be, and whereby the said product in fact imitated and appeared to be wild cherry cordial or blackberry cordial. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the barrels containing the products were labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, for that said labels above set forth signified and imported that the liquids contained therein were wild cherry cordial and blackberry cordial, respectively, when, in truth and in fact, said liquids were not wild cherry cordial or blackberry cordial, or entitled to be so called, but were mixtures containing, in addition to a low grade of wine, a certain quantity of coloring and flavoring matter.

On December 10, 1912, the Sweet Valley Wine Co., a corporation, Sandusky, Ohio, claimant, having paid the costs of the proceedings, and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be released and delivered to said claimant upon the execution of bond in the sum of \$200 in conformity with section 10 of the Act.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1913.*



Issued May 21, 1913.

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2348.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

On December 12, 1912, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Anthony M. Hance and Edward H. Hance, copartners trading under the firm name of Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about October 24, 1911, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of California, of a quantity of so-called soluble chocolate which was misbranded. The product was labeled in part as follows: "Powdered Extract Chocolate * * * This is a concentrated extract. Made from selected cocoa beans, and as the fatty matter (Cacao Butter) has been extracted, * * * Hance Brothers & White, manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacutists, Philadelphia, No. 2095. Guaranteed by Hance Brothers & White, under the Food and Drugs Act. June 30, 1906." (In large type) "KOKO."

An analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this Department showed the following results: Water (loss at 100° C. in air), 4.08 per cent; ash, total, 4.80 per cent; ash, insoluble in water, 3.28 per cent; alkalinity of water-soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per gram), 1.43; protein (N. \times 6.25), 20.39 per cent; fat (petrol-ic ether extract), 27.38 per cent; crude fiber, 4.10 per cent. Microscope: No adulteration detected. Product is a ground cocoa and not a chocolate. Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser thereof, being labeled as set forth

above, wherein and whereby said product was represented to be and purported to be a powdered extract chocolate, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was ordinary cocoa; and for the further reason that by the statement aforesaid contained on the principal label set forth above, the product purported and represented to be a powdered extract chocolate with the cocoa butter extracted, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not so, but was an ordinary cocoa without said cocoa butter having been extracted.

On December 12, 1912, the defendants entered a plea of non vult contendere and the court imposed a fine of \$10. The case was reported for prosecution upon a charge of adulteration also.

W. M. HAYS,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1913.*

2348

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United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2349.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

MISBRANDING OF VODKA.

On September 5, 1912, the United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 250 bottles of spurious vodka, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of William Traurig, Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about August 27, 1912, by L. B. Katz, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Connecticut, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled in Russian, and a portion thereof was also labeled in English, as follows: "Monopole Vodka Made and Bottled in Russian Monopole."

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that the labels thereon bore certain statements, designs, and devices regarding said vodka which were false and misleading, that is to say, said labels were printed in the Russian language, and the three largest size packages contained supplemental labels upon which were printed in the English language "Monopole Vodka Made and Bottled in Russian Monopole," and the containers were also sealed with wax bearing an impression of the Russian coat of arms and said labels were so printed and said containers so designed as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the vodka was a foreign product, when as a matter of fact it was of domestic manufacture and prepared in imitation of authentic vodka, produced at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, being 114 proof spirits and packed in vodka bottles imported from Russia.

On December 9, 1912, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was further ordered that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1913.*

United States Department of Agriculture,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 2350.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1306.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

ALLEGED ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF VANILLA, TONKA AND COMPOUND.

On January 11, 1911, a decree was entered by the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas whereby it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the United States of America, libellant, take nothing by its suit, and that the libel proceedings against three barrels of vanilla, tonka and compound be dismissed. The facts of the case are set forth in Notice of Judgment No. 1306. On July 1, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas filed on behalf of the United States a petition for allowance of appeal from the decision of the District Court of said district to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upon assignment of the following errors: I. That the court erred in rendering judgment and entering decree against libellant on the pleadings in said cause, and that said decree is contrary to law and the facts as alleged and stated in the pleadings in said cause. II. That the court erred in finding and holding upon the evidence and facts appearing on the trial of said cause, that the three barrels of vanilla, tonka and compound seized and sought to be condemned herein were not transported and shipped in interstate commerce for sale within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and upon such finding and holding entering judgment that the property libeled herein can not be condemned, and that libellant take nothing by this its suit, and that the libel proceedings herein be dismissed. III. That the court erred in finding and holding upon the evidence and facts appearing on trial of said cause that as no evidence had been introduced showing that the Secretary of Agriculture had caused notice to be given to the party from whom the sample was obtained and

giving him an opportunity to be heard, as prescribed in section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, that the libel proceedings against said three barrels of vanilla, tonka and compound herein could not in law be instituted, had, and maintained herein, and in entering judgment that libellant take nothing by this its suit, and that the libel proceedings herein be dismissed. IV. That the court erred in holding that libellant was not entitled to recover, and in granting and entering final decree that libellant take nothing by this its suit, and that the libel proceedings herein be dismissed, and in not entering a decree in favor of libellant. Wherefore, libellant, appellant, prays the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the premises, and that the decree appealed from be reversed, and that it recover its costs herein incurred.

On December 17, 1912, the case having come on for hearing by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, the appeal by the United States was dismissed, as will more fully appear from the following decision of the court (Pardee and Shelby, Circuit Judges, and Foster, District Judge) :

This was a proceeding instituted by the United States under section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, 34 Statutes at Large, 768, praying for the seizure and condemnation of three barrels of vanilla, tonka and compound alleged to have been shipped from Chicago, Illinois, to San Antonio, Texas, and alleged to remain in San Antonio, Texas, in the original unbroken packages, where they were being offered for sale, and that the contents of said barrels were adulterated and misbranded within the meaning of the aforesaid Act of Congress. In accordance with the prayer of the libel the three barrels aforesaid were seized at San Antonio. Appellee, Hudson Manufacturing Company, appeared as claimant of said goods and filed its answer denying the charge of adulteration and misbranding, denying that the goods remained at the time of seizure in the original unbroken packages, denying that they were being offered for sale, and alleging that the goods were not shipped in interstate commerce for sale, but were so shipped for manufacturing purposes solely.

On hearing in the District Court a jury was waived and the matters of law and fact were submitted to the Court. At the close of the evidence for the United States the Court entered an order dismissing the proceedings on the ground that the evidence showed that the goods seized were not transported or shipped for sale, but were shipped for the purpose of being used in the manufacture of ice cream, and therefore not liable to seizure under said section 10, and on the further ground that the evidence failed to show a preliminary hearing was afforded to the party from whom the sample was obtained and an opportunity given him to be heard, as provided for in section 4 of said Act.

From the order dismissing the proceedings as aforesaid the United States prosecutes this appeal, insisting that the trial court was in error, and the appellees move to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the proceeding in the court below was one at law and can only be reviewed in this court by writ of error.

The precise question has been dealt with in *Four Hundred and Forty-three Cans of Frozen Egg Product, &c., v. The United States of America*, No. 590

on the docket of the Supreme Court, at the present term, in a decision handed down December 2d, 1912. In that case it is held that in seizures under the Pure Food Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Statutes at Large, 768), and on land, the proceedings in the District Court are at law, and that the Circuit Court of Appeals are without jurisdiction to review the same on appeal. See advance Sheets, Supreme Court of the United States, December 2d, 1912.

The appeal in this case is dismissed.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1913.*

INDEX TO NOTICES OF JUDGMENT 2001 TO 2350.¹

[Arranged under heads: Foods (p. 5); Beverages, including waters and medicated drinks (p. 10); Drugs (p. 11).]

FOODS.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Almond extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Almond.)		Candy, Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:	
Anchor & empire brand flour:		Ghirardelli Co.-----	2238
Shawnee Milling Co.-----	2240	Candy, Honey maples:	
Apple chops:		Brown, Frank D.-----	2055
Thompson, Arthur J., Co.-----	2126	Sauerston & Brown.-----	2055
Apple vinegar compound:		Candy, Lukoumia:	
Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co.-----	2158	Marcopoulou, A.-----	2076
Apricots:		Marcoupulos, A.-----	2076
Emery Food Co.-----	2256	Candy, Lukum:	
Wood & Selick.-----	2296	Greek Product Importing Co.---	2070
(Arrowroot) Sunshine Suffolk biscuit:		Syra Lukum Co.-----	2070
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-----	2053	Candy, Maple hearts:	
Bantams, Candy:		Rigney & Co.-----	2338
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co.-----	2118	Candy, Peerless cigars:	
Beans:		Ziegler, George, Co.-----	2099
Aylesbury Mercantile Co.-----	2177	Candy, Phoenix brand Delmore maples:	
Moore, A. R.-----	2177	Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2211
Sterling, W. H.-----	2177	Candy, Phoenix brand maplettes:	
United States Canning Co.-----	2177	Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2208
Biscuit (arrowroot), Sunshine Suffolk:		Candy, Pineapple slices:	
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-----	2053	Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2192
Blackberries:		Cane sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Cane.)	
Dunaway, H. E.-----	2161	Cassia extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Cassia.)	
Blood orange extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Orange, Blood.)		Catsup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	
Blueberries:		Cheese:	
Loggie, A. & R.-----	2255	Crosby & Meyers.-----	2335
Buckeye brand cottonseed meal:		Loeb, Sol., & Co.-----	2335
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.-----	2314	Zucca & Co.-----	2057
Butter:		Cheese, Cream, Mayflower:	
Bennington, Raymond.-----	2334	Stevens, S. J., Co.-----	2301
Carlisle, Charles A.-----	2342	Cherries, Maraschino:	
Connecticut Dairy Lunch.-----	2323	Dalidet, Geo., & Co.-----	2328
Curtin, John.-----	2323	Delapenha, R. U., & Co.-----	2328
Hyatt, Clara.-----	2339	Cherry jelly, Wild. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	
Lincoln Hotel.-----	2339	Chocolate caramel sticks (candy):	
Candy bantams:		Johnston, Robert A., Co.-----	2084
Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co.-----	2118	Chocolate perfecto chocolate perfectione candy:	
Candy, Chocolate caramel sticks:		Wilbur, H. O., & Sons.-----	2317
Johnston, Robert A., Co.-----	2084	Chocolates, Ghirardelli's Italian:	
Candy, Chocolate perfecto chocolate perfectione:		Ghirardelli Co.-----	2238
Wilbur, H. O., & Sons.-----	2317	Chops, Apple:	
Candy cigars:		Thompson, Arthur J., Co.-----	2126
Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co.-----	2172	Cider vinegar. (<i>See</i> Vinegar.)	
Candy, Coon faces:		Cigars, Candy:	
Ziegler, George, Co.-----	2100	Greenfield's, E., Sons & Co.-----	2172
		Cigars, Peerless (candy):	
		Ziegler, George, Co.-----	2099

¹ For index of Notices of Judgment 1-1000, see Notice of Judgment 1000; 1001-2000, see Notice of Judgment 2000; future indexes to be supplementary thereto.

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Condensed milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Condensed.)		Extract, Jamaica ginger. (<i>See</i> Extract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Coon faces (candy):		Extract, Lemon:	
Ziegler, George, Co.-----	2100	American Pure Coffee & Spice Co.-----	2320
Corn:		Blumenthal Bros.-----	2047
McManus-Heryer Brokerage Co.-----	2209	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Corn, Cracked:		Haynor Mfg. Co.-----	2103
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.-----	2168	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.-----	2065
Corn, Sugar:		McNeill & Higgins Co.-----	2108
Atlantic Canning Co.-----	2134	Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241
Corn meal:		Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143
Hopper, McGaw & Co.-----	2189	Serv-us Pure Food Co.-----	2320
Corn and oats:		Western Buyers Association-----	2248
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.-----	2168	Extract, Lemon peel:	
Cottonseed meal:		Hickok, John N., & Son-----	2135
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.-----	2305, 2314	Extract, Nutmeg:	
Leder Oil Co.-----	2305	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2244
Cracked corn. (<i>See</i> Corn, Cracked.)		Fowler, J. E., Co.-----	2112
Cream:		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2244
Cline, Philip H.-----	2303	Extract, Orange:	
Cullen, Kurtz E.-----	2344	American Products Co.-----	2200
King, Elias D.-----	2302	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2243
Richardson, Beebe Co.-----	2064	Hickok, John N., & Son-----	2135
Southern Milk Condensing Co.-----	2265	Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.-----	2065
Cupid brand salad dressing:		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2243
Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.-----	2307	Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2200
National Pickle & Canning Co.-----	2307	Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2200
Currents:		Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143
Caramandani, J., & Co.-----	2341	Extract, Orange, Blood:	
Kelly, Clarke & Co.-----	2341	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2243
Delmore maples, Phoenix brand (candy):		Mayer, Emil I.-----	2243
Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2211	Extract, Peppermint:	
Desiccated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Desiccated.)		American Products Co.-----	2146
Dixie sweet syrup:		Bunch, Alonzo E.-----	2298
Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203	Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2146
Dried eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Dried.)		Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2146
Drip sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup.)		Stern, Moses R.-----	2116
Drips. (<i>See</i> Sirup.)		Weideman Co.-----	2094
Eggs:		Extract, Pistachio:	
Redman, Nicholas T.-----	2247	American Products Co.-----	2146
Eggs, Desiccated:		Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Meyer, H.-----	2086	Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241
Eggs, Dried:		Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2146
Weaver, C. H., & Co.-----	2131	Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2146
Eggs, Evaporated:		Extract, Tonka and vanilla:	
Kilbourne, L. Bernard-----	2105, 2107, 2110	Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	2340, 2350
Weaver, C. H., & Co.-----	2105, 2107, 2110	Extract, Vanilla:	
Eggs, Frozen:		American Products Co.-----	2145
Greenwich Egg Co.-----	2215	Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241
Essence. (<i>See</i> Extract.)		Durkee, E. R., & Co.-----	2237
Evaporated eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Evaporated.)		Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)-----	2194
Evaporated milk. (<i>See</i> Milk, Evaporated.)		French, James M.-----	2237
Extract, Almond:		Hickok, John N., & Son-----	2135
Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143	Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	2340
Extract, Cassia:		Kelley-Whitney Extract Co.-----	2065
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241	Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241
Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241	Mihalovitch, Albert-----	2145
Extract, Ginger, Jamaica:		Mihalovitch, Clarence-----	2145
Cincinnati Extract Works-----	2241	Royal Remedy & Extract Co.-----	2143
Mayer, Emil I.-----	2241	Steinwender - Stoffregen Coffee Co.-----	2198
	2350	Van Duzer Co.-----	2162
		Warner-Jenkinson Co.-----	2130
		Extract, Vanilla, non-alcoholic:	
		Non-alcoholic Extract Co.-----	2308

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Extract, Vanilla and tonka:		Jamaica ginger extract. (<i>See</i> Ex-	
Hudson Mfg. Co.-----	2340, 2350	tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)	
Extract, Violet:		Jelly, Cherry, Wild:	
American Products Co.-----	2146	Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
Mihalovitch, Albert.-----	2146	Jelly, Lemon:	
Mihalovitch, Clarence.-----	2146	Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
Extract, Wintergreen:		Jelly, Orange:	
Cincinnati Extract Works.-----	2242	Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
Mayer, Emil I.-----	2242	Jelly, Peach:	
Fassett's golden drip syrup, cane		Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
flavor:		Jelly, Raspberry:	
Farrell & Co.-----	2165	Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
Feeds, Corn and oats:		Jelly, Strawberry:	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.-----	2168	Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
Feeds, Cracked corn:		Jelly, Vanilla:	
Ohio Hay & Grain Co.-----	2168	Brault & Des Jardins.-----	2082
Feeds, Oats, No. 2 mixed:		Ketchup. (<i>See</i> Tomato ketchup.)	
City Hay & Grain Co.-----	2171	Lemon extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,	
Feeds, Royal:		Lemon.)	
Southern Fiber Co.-----	2114	Lemon jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Lemon.)	
Feeds, Schumacher special horse:		Lemon oil. (<i>See</i> Oil, Lemon.)	
Matthews, George B., & Son.-----	2077	Lemon peel extract. (<i>See</i> Extract,	
Quaker Oats Co.-----	2077	Lemon peel.)	
Figs:		Lukoumia (candy):	
Armas Phillipachi & Co.-----	2157	Marcopoulou, A.-----	2076
Ohio Bkg. Co.-----	2087	Marcopulos, A.-----	2076
Virginia Fruit & Produce Co.-----	2157	Lukum (candy):	
Fish. (<i>See</i> Flat lake fish; Herring;		Greek Product Importing Co.---	2070
Sardines; White fish.)		Syra Lukum Co.-----	2070
Flat lake fish:		Malt saccharine:	
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish		Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)---	2195
Co.-----	2063	Maple hearts (candy):	
Flavor. (<i>See</i> Extract.)		Rigney & Co.-----	2333
Flour:		Maple sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Maple.)	
Anthony Roller Mills.-----	2315	Maple sugar sirup, Wedding break-	
Miller, Charles E.-----	2315	fast cane and:	
Flour, Anchor & empire brand:		Farrell & Co.-----	2205
Shawnee Milling Co.-----	2240	Maples, Honey:	
Flour, Graham:		Brown, Frank D.-----	2055
Allen & Wheeler Co.-----	2132	Sauerston & Brown.-----	2055
Frozen eggs. (<i>See</i> Eggs, Frozen.)		Maples, Phoenix brand Delmore	
Fruit juice:		(candy):	
Daggett, F. L., Co.-----	2071	Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2211
Gelatin:		Maplettes, Phoenix brand (candy):	
Jahn, W. K., Co.-----	2295	Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2208
St. Louis Glue Manufacturing		Maraschino cherries. (<i>See</i> Cherries,	
Co.-----	2062	Maraschino.)	
Ghirardelli's Italian chocolates:		Mayflower cream cheese. (<i>See</i>	
Ghirardelli Co.-----	2238	Cheese, Cream, Mayflower.)	
Ginger extract, Jamaica. (<i>See</i> Ex-		Meal. (<i>See</i> Corn meal; Cottonseed	
tract, Ginger, Jamaica.)		meal.)	
Golden drip syrup, cane flavor:		Meat sauce and salad dressing:	
Farrell & Co.-----	2165	Durkee, E. R., & Co.-----	2104
Graham flour. (<i>See</i> Flour, Graham.)		French, James M.-----	2104
Grenadin sirup:		Milk:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2201	Ahlers, Herman.-----	2284
Herring:		Albers, Theodore C.-----	2155
Delaware & Atlantic Fishing Co.---	2079	Appley, Fred J.-----	2218
Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.---	2063	Appley, James L.-----	2001
Pickert, L., Fish Co.-----	2164	Bennett, Albert F.-----	2004
Honey maples (candy):		Bennett, Earl.-----	2005
Brown, Frank D.-----	2055	Bernstein, Isaac.-----	2006
Sauerston & Brown.-----	2055	Boratz, Jake.-----	2002
Italian chocolates, Ghirardelli's:		Brown, J. F.-----	2216
Ghirardelli Co.-----	2238	Brunn, Henry.-----	2293

FOODS—Continued.

Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.	Milk—Continued.	N. J. No.
Budde, Frank	2266	Rueter, William	2274
Burdick, Walter L.	2003	St. Louis Dairy Co.	2051
Burmeister, Henry	2261	Schindel, M. S.	2297
Clark, Martin	2014	Schroeder, August	2275
Coats, George D.	2019	Schulte, John, sr.	2262
Cornelius, Andrew	2343	Schweirjohn, Anton	2151
Cornelius, Bernard	2343	Sekinsky, Isaac	2010
Crandall, C. M.	2018	Selzer, L.	2009
Davis, Harry	2020	Smith, Horace H.	2345
Davis, Mrs. Charles	2282	Soloway, Harry	2011
Dorsey, Theodore B.	2043	Spihlmann, John	2278
Febus, Steve	2022	Sprehe, Gerhart	2269
Fischer, Edward H.	2042	Sprehe, Mrs. Henry	2285
Foot, Roger	2024	Thompson, J. E.	2007
Fox, Jacob	2023	Timmerman, Herman	2268
Frink, John	2021	Trame, August	2272
Froelke, Edward W.	2040	Tyler, Charles E.	2092
Gebke, Ben	2156	Wikel, Michael A.	2068
Giesbert, Calvin M.	2346	Wilson, William I.	2041
Gineritaman, Michael	2015	Winstein, Samuel	2008
Gitlin, Abraham	2025	Zimmerman, Carl	2277
Gitlin, Samuel	2026	Zitron, Alter	2219
Goldstein, Samuel	2027	Milk, Condensed:	
Grafeman Dairy Co.	2292	White Hall Condensed Milk Co.	2326
Grawe, Bernard	2154	Milk, Evaporated:	
Greenberg, Nathan	2017	Bernstein, Louis	2181
Grefe, Ernest	2276	Bernstein, Morris	2181
Grey, James B.	2016	Boos, —	2181
Haar, Mrs. Catherine	2287	Campbell & West	2181
Haar, Theodore	2259	Conybear, N. G., & Co.	2181
Hempen, Anton	2273	Meadowbrook Condensed Milk Co.	2142
Himmelstein, F.	2217	Richardson, Beebe Co.	2064
Huelsman, August	2289	Mincemeat:	
Huer, H. W.	2044	Marvin, W. H., Co.	2069
Johnson, R. F.	2039	Molasses:	
Kenyon, C. H.	2028	Gordon Syrup Co.	2122
Kierle, Frank	2045	Native purity pure maple sirup:	
Kloekner, John	2288	Johnson, F. N., Co.	2331, 2333
Knolhoff, Henry	2271	Nutmeg extract. (See Extract, Nutmeg.)	
Knolhoff, William	2260	Nutmegs:	
Konaszewski, Katherine	2029	Farrington & Whitney	2329
Krebs, Caspar	2267	Mason, E. A.	2329
Lamb, William S.	2034	Oats, No. 2 mixed:	
Lampe, Frederick	2153	City Hay & Grain Co.	2171
Langenhorst, Margaret	2286	Oats and corn:	
Larkham, George E.	2037	Ohio Hay & Grain Co.	2168
Levine, Jacob	2036	Oil, Lemon:	
Litchnik, Harry	2035	Haberman, Eugene	2337
Luebbers, Ben	2291	Manhattan Importing Co.	2337
Maine, Chester S.	2030	Oil, Olive. (See Olive oil.)	
Mane, Clem	2283	Olive oil:	
Mane, John	2270	De Feo, Mike	2048
Michael, John	2290	Derosa, Luigi	2046
Minsk, H.	2032	Fanara, Robert	2160
Minsk, J.	2033	Gengaro & Muselli	2159
Murray, Patrick	2031	Geremia Bros.	2101
Orrell, Albert	2281	Guzzetto Bros.	2081
Ortman, Frank	2263	Muselli, Cesare	2159
Partelo, F. Mason	2013	Pompeian Co.	2121
Rattner, Lemuel	2012	Orange extract. (See Extract, Orange.)	
Reader, Frederick G.	2038		
Reinkensmeyer, Christian	2152		
Richter, B. J.	2280		
Richter, William G.	2279		
Roekenhaus, Henry	2264		

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Orange extract, Blood. (<i>See</i> Extract, Orange, Blood.)		Royal feed:	
Orange jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Orange.)		Southern Fiber Co.-----	2114
Oysters:		Saccharine, Malt:	
Beaufort Little Neck Clam Co.-----	2316	Ferris-Noeth-Stern Co. (Inc.)--	2195
Bryant, John -----	2249	Salad dressing, Cupid brand:	
Hayden, E. H.-----	2113	Dodson-Braun Mfg. Co.-----	2307
Howlett, Michael P.-----	2190	National Pickle & Canning Co.--	2307
Lowden, George W., Co.-----	2095	Salad dressing and meat sauce:	
Martin, O.-----	2327	Durkee, E. R., & Co.-----	2104
Potter, E. H.-----	2316	French, James M.-----	2104
Potter, G. D.-----	2316	Sardines:	
Twilley, William -----	2111	Cohn-Hume Fisheries Co.--	2251, 2325
Pancake brand sirup:		Schumacher special horse feed:	
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.-----	2085	Matthews, George B., & Son---	2077
Pancake drip:		Quaker Oats Co.-----	2077
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.-----	2318	Sirup, Cane, Wild forest brand:	
Paprika:		Johnson, F. N., Co.-----	2332, 2333
Farrington & Whitney-----	2319	Sirup, Dixie sweet:	
Frank Tea & Spice Co.-----	2204	Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203
Peach jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Peach.)		Sirup, Golden drip, cane flavor:	
Peas:		Farrell & Co.-----	2165
Kokomo Canning Co.-----	2074	Sirup, Grenadin:	
Thorndike & Hix.-----	2050	Bettman-Johnson Co.-----	2201
Wabash Canning Co.-----	2175	Sirup, Maple, Dixie sweet:	
Peerless cigars (candy):		Dixie Syrup Co. (Inc.)-----	2203
Ziegler, George, Co.-----	2099	Sirup, Maple, Native purity pure:	
Pepper:		Johnson, F. N., Co.-----	2331, 2333
Arbuckle Bros.-----	2078	Sirup, Maple, Wild forest brand:	
Frank, Charles--- 2098 (suppl. to 835)		Johnson, F. N., Co.-----	2332, 2333
Frank, Emil----- 2098 (suppl. to 835)		Sirup, Pancake brand:	
Frank, Jacob --- 2098 (suppl. to 835)		Bliss Syrup Refining Co.-----	2085
Jewett Bros. & Jewett-----	2078	Sirup, Pancake drip:	
Peppermint extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Peppermint.)		Bliss Syrup Refining Co.-----	2318
Phoenix brand Delmore maples (candy):		Sirup, Polar bear brand:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2211	Bliss Syrup Refining Co.-----	2085
Phoenix brand maplettes (candy):		Sirup, Sorghum:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2208	Scully, D. B., Syrup Co.-----	2080
Phoenix confections:		Sirup, Squirrel brand table:	
Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2192	Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.-----	2231
Pickles, Sweet:		Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.-----	2231
Pyles, John T. D.-----	2324	Sirup, Wedding breakfast cane and maple sugar:	
Pineapple slices (candy):		Farrell & Co.-----	2205
Reinhart & Newton Co.-----	2192	Sirup, Wild forest brand:	
Pistachio extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Pistachio.)		Johnson, F. N., Co.-----	2330
Plums:		Sorghum sirup. (<i>See</i> Sirup, Sorghum.)	
Oceana Canning Co.-----	2178	Spinach:	
Polar bear brand sirup:		Farren, J. S., & Co.-----	2206
Bliss Syrup Refining Co.-----	2085	Squirrel brand table sirup:	
Prunes:		Hubinger, J. C., Bros. Co.-----	2231
Atlas Preserving Co.-----	2150	Roth, Adam, Grocery Co.-----	2231
Kickabush Grocery Co.-----	2294	Stock feed. (<i>See</i> Feeds.)	
Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.-----	2144	Strawberries, Preserved:	
Pulp, Tomato. (<i>See</i> Tomato pulp.)		Malcolm, J. B., & Co.-----	2163
Raspberries:		Morey Mercantile Co.-----	2163
Sanfacon, Florent -----	2223	Strawberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Strawberry.)	
Raspberry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Raspberry.)		Succotash:	
Rice:		Augusta Canning Co.-----	2212
Talmage, John S., Co. (Ltd.)--	2097	Sugar corn:	
2350		Atlantic Canning Co.-----	2134
		Sunshine Suffolk biscuit (arrowroot):	
		Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-----	2053

FOODS—Continued.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Tomato ketchup:		Vanilla extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Vanilla.)	
Atlas Preserving Co. (Inc.)-----	2196	Vanilla jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Vanilla.)	
Ayars, B. S., & Sons Co-----	2187	Vanilla and tonka extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Vanilla and tonka.)	
Flaccus, E. C., Co-----	2049	Vinegar:	
Grant, H. E-----	2257	Central City Pickle Co-----	2220, 2236
Indiana Tomato Seed Co-----	2257	Dawson Bros. Mfg. Co-----	2185
McMechen Preserving Co-----	2167	Haarmann Vinegar & Pickle Co-----	2093
National Pickle & Canning Co.2311,	2312	Henning, William, Co-----	2083
Schwabacher Bros. & Co-----	2148	Place, M. H. & M. S-----	2170
Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2176	Schloss Crockery Co-----	2061
Tomato pulp:		Vinegar compound, Apple:	
Cooke Shanawolf Co-----	2214	Sharp-Elliott Mfg. Co-----	2158
Crothersville Canning Co-----	2233	Violet extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Violet.)	
Gypsum Canning Co-----	2119	Wedding breakfast cane & maple sugar syrup:	
Knightstown Conserve Co. 2120,	2124	Farrell & Co-----	2205
Martin & Lehr-----	2322	Wheat:	
Seymour Canning Co-----	2233	Lull, Charles R-----	2125
Tomato sauce:		Metzler, Claudius E-----	2125
Da Prato, Angelo-----	2127	Mueller, E. B., & Co-----	2125
Tomatoes:		White fish:	
Assau, W. F., Canning Co. (Inc.)-	2197	Maull, Louis, Cheese & Fish Co.-	2063
Berkman, Aaron-----	2245	Wild cherry jelly. (<i>See</i> Jelly, Cherry, Wild.)	
Farren, J. S., & Co. (Inc.)-----	2174	Wild forest brand syrup:	
Roberts Bros-----	2067, 2202	Johnson, F. N., Co-----	2330, 2332, 2333
South Lebanon Preserving Co--	2300		
Van Lill, S. J., Co-----	2245		
Tonka and vanilla extract. (<i>See</i> Extract, Tonka and Vanilla.)			

BEVERAGES.

	N. J. No.		N. J. No.
Apple brandy. (<i>See</i> Brandy, Apple.)		Carbonated soda, Atlas (beer):	
Apricot cordial. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Apricot.)		Bachman, H. E-----	2182, 2183, 2184
Atlas carbonated soda (beer):		Wheeling Specialty Co-----	2182, 2183, 2184
Bachman, H. E-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Cherry, Wild, phosphate:	
Wheeling Specialty Co-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Spencer, L. G-----	2115
Bavarian malt extract:		Thompson Phosphate Co-----	2115
Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co-----	2258	Cherry, Wild, stock:	
Imperial Brewing Co-----	2258	Crown Cordial & Extract Co-----	2304
Kansas City Breweries Co-----	2258	Cherry cordial, Wild. (<i>See</i> Cordial, Cherry, Wild.)	
Beer:		Chicory:	
Monumental Brewing Co-----	2073	Muller, E. B., & Co-----	2058
(Beer) Atlas carbonated soda:		Chicory and coffee compound:	
Bachman, H. E-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co-----	2180
Wheeling Specialty Co-----	2182, 2183, 2184	Chocolate, Soluble:	
Beer, Dove brand:		Hance Bros. & White-----	2348
Gerst, William, Brewing Co-----	2227	Claret wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Claret.)	
Beer, Pilsener style:		Cocoa:	
Obermeyer & Liebmann-----	2229	Hance Bros. & White-----	2348
Blackberry cordial, (<i>See</i> Cordial, Blackberry.)		Cocoa, Phillips' digestible:	
Blackberry flavored juice:		Phillips, Charles H., Chemical Co-----	2186
Mihalovitch Co-----	2056	Coffee:	
Brandy, Apple:		Aragon Coffee Co-----	2179
Old Spring Distilling Co-----	2253	Arndt, Christian-----	2128
Brandy, Peach:		Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.-	2210
Moyse Bros-----	2066	Harrison, John W-----	2179
Burgundy wine. (<i>See</i> Wine, Burgundy.)		Hinz, F. W., & Son-----	2250
		Querbacher Coffee Co-----	2128

BEVERAGES—Continued.

Coffee—Continued.	N. J. No.	Malt tonic:	N. J. No.
Steinwender, Stoffregan & Co.	2128	Coburg, John L.	2235
Stoffregan, Charles.	2128	Orange, Honey, gin and:	
Coffee and chicory compound:		Furst Bros.	2239
Potter-Sloan-O'Donohue Co.	2180	Peach brandy. (See Brandy, Peach.)	
Cordial, Apricot:		Phillips' digestible cocoa:	
Bastheim, A.	2089	Phillips, Charles H., Chemical	
Fisher, F. V.	2089	Co.	2186
Gottstein, M. & K.	2089	Phosphate, Cherry, Wild:	
Cordial, Blackberry:		Spencer, L. G.	2115
Bastheim, A.	2137	Thompson Phosphate Co.	2115
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2221	Pilsener style beer:	
Bluthenthal & Bickart (Inc.)	2193	Obermeyer & Liebmann.	2229
Fisher, F. V.	2137	Red dragon seltzer:	
Gottstein, M. & K.	2137	Asquith, George D.	2246
Hollander, Frances.	2060	Seltzer, Red dragon:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co.	2347	Asquith, George D.	2246
Cordial, Cherry, Wild:		Shaco-Kauphy:	
Sweet Valley Wine Co.	2347	Angell, S. H., & Co.	2139
Cordial, Fruits and flowers:		Craven, McDonough.	2139
Weideman Co.	2094	Sirup, Tamarind:	
Crazy mineral water:		Finora & Co.	2052
Crazy Wells Water Co.	2224	Soda, Atlas carbonated (beer):	
Dove brand beer:		Bachman, H. E.	2182, 2183, 2184
Gerst, William, Brewing Co.	2227	Wheeling Specialty Co.	2182,
Flowers, Fruits and, cordial. (See			2183, 2184
Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Tamarind sirup. (See Sirup, Tama-	
Fruits and flowers cordial. (See		rind.)	
Cordial, Fruits and flowers.)		Tonic, Malt:	
Gin, and orange, Honey:		Coburg, John L.	2235
Furst Bros.	2239	Vodka:	
Grape juice:		Bosak, Michael.	2256
Clarke, W. E., Co.	2054	Fulton Extract & Cordial Works.	2166
Fredonia Wine Co.	2054	Katz, L. B.	2225, 2349
Wilbur Henry T.	2054	Russian Monopole Co.	2225, 2226,
Wilbur, Katherine C.	2054		2228, 2230, 2232, 2234,
Honey, gin, and orange:			2252, 2254, 2256, 2349
Furst Bros.	2239	Shulman, S.	2252, 2254
Koko:		Water, Crazy mineral:	
Hance Bros. & White.	2348	Crazy Water Wells Co.	2224
Kummel:		Water, La Margarita en Loeches:	
Bettman-Johnson Co.	2309	Schierer, Henry	2173
Mihalovitch Co.	2138	Wild cherry cordial. (See Cordial,	
La Margarita en Loeches water:		Cherry, Wild.)	
Schierer, Henry	2173	Wild cherry stock:	
Malt extract, Bavarian:		Crown Cordial & Extract Co.	2304
Heim, Ferd, Brewing Co.	2258	Wine, Burgundy:	
Imperial Brewing Co.	2258	Schlesinger & Bender (Inc.)	2096
Kansas City Breweries Co.	2258	Wine, Claret:	
Malt nutritine:		French-American Wine Co.	2088
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn.	2310		

DRUGS.

Acetanilid tablets:	N. J. No.	Belladonna leaves:	N. J. No.
Case, Ensley J.	2188	Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co.	2091
Case, George W.	2188	Bennett's, Dr., wonder oil:	
Sutliff & Case Co.	2188	Bennett Medicine Co.	2106
Weinkauff, Jacob	2188	(Bitters) Fernet-L-Branca:	
Acetanilid and sodium tablets:		Cordial-Panna Co.	2075
Upjohn Co.	2313	Bitters, Hamburg stomach:	
Beef, wine, and coca:		Weideman Co.	2094
Case, Ensley J.	2213	Bitters, Lithauer stomach:	
Case, G. W.	2213	Lowenthal, Strauss Co.	2207
Sutliff & Case Co.	2213	Bitters, Pale orange:	
Weinkauff, J.	2213	Bettman-Johnson Co.	2199

DRUGS—Continued.

Bitters, Pepsin magen :	N. J. No.	Oil, Cajuput :	N. J. No.
Bettman-Johnson Co -----	2222	Meyer Bros. Drug Co -----	2147
Cajuput oil :		Oil, Cassia :	
Meyer Bros. Drug Co -----	2147	Rockhill & Viotor -----	2072
Cassia oil :		Viotor, Carl L -----	2072
Rockhill & Viotor -----	2072	Oil, Lavender flowers :	
Viotor, Carl L -----	2072	Horner, James B -----	2129
Coca, Beef, wine, and :		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co -----	2133
Case, Ensley J -----	2213	Oil, Linseed :	
Case, G. W. -----	2213	Duluth & Superior Linseed	
Sutliff & Case Co -----	2213	Works -----	2149
Weinkauff, J -----	2213	Gatlin Mfg. Co -----	2336
Cold push treatment No. 12, Dr.		Hurlburt, M. A., & Co -----	2149
Pusheck's :		Oil, Rosemary flowers :	
Pusheck, Dr. Charles A -----	2117	Horner, James B -----	2141
Essence, Jamaica ginger :		Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co -----	2123
Farris, W. S. -----	2169	Oil, Sassafras :	
Union Mfg. & Packing Co -----	2169	Ungerer & Co -----	2136
Fernet-L-Branca (bitters) :		Orange bitters, Pale :	
Cordial-Panna Co -----	2075	Bettman-Johnson Co -----	2199
Ginger, Jamaica, essence :		Pale orange bitters :	
Farris, W. S. -----	2169	Bettman-Johnson Co -----	2199
Union Mfg. & Packing Co -----	2169	Pepsin magen bitters :	
Hair, Rum and quinine for the :		Bettman-Johnson Co -----	2222
Edelstein, Albert -----	2321	Pusheck's, Dr., Cold push treatment	
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co -----	2321	No. 12 :	
Hamburg stomach bitters :		Pusheck, Dr. Charles A -----	2117
Weideman Co -----	2094	Quinine and rum for the hair :	
Jamaica ginger essence. (See Gin-		Edelstein, Albert -----	2321
ger, Jamaica, essence.)		Monte Christo Cosmetic Co -----	2321
Lavender flowers oil :		Rosemary flowers oil :	
Horner, James B -----	2129	Horner, James B -----	2141
Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co -----	2133	Stillwell, Arthur A., & Co -----	2123
Linseed oil :		Rum and quinine for the hair :	
Duluth & Superior Linseed		Edelstein, Albert -----	2321
Works -----	2149	Monte Christo Cosmetic Co -----	2321
Gatlin Mfg. Co -----	2336	Sassafras oil :	
Hurlburt, M. A., & Co -----	2149	Ungerer & Co -----	2136
Litthauer stomach bitters :		Sodium and acetanilid tablets :	
Lowenthal, Strauss Co -----	2207	Upjohn Co -----	2313
Monte Christo rum and quinine for		Stomach bitters, Hamburg :	
the hair :		Weideman Co -----	2094
Edelstein, Albert -----	2321	Stomach bitters, Litthauer :	
Monte Christo Cosmetic Co -----	2321	Lowenthal, Strauss Co -----	2207
Nitroglycerin tablets :		Stramonium leaves :	
Case, Ensley J -----	2188	Murray & Nickell Mfg. Co -----	2090
Case, George W -----	2188	Turpentine :	
Milliken, John T., & Co -----	2059	U. S. Turpentine & Linseed Oil	
Neisler, Irwin, & Co -----	2306	Co -----	2109
Sutliff & Case Co -----	2188	Wine and coca, Beef :	
Upjohn Co -----	2299	Case, Ensley J -----	2213
Weinkauff, Jacob -----	2188	Case, G. W -----	2213
Nux vomica tablets :		Sutliff & Case Co -----	2213
Case, Ensley J -----	2191	Weinkauff, J -----	2213
Case, G. W -----	2191	Witch-hazel :	
Sutliff & Case Co -----	2191	Tunkhannock Distilling Co -----	2140
Weinkauff, J -----	2191	Wonder oil, Dr. Bennett's :	
		Bennett Medicine Co -----	2106